PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boat and Dak, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE **Bombay Gazette.** TWELVE PAGES.

No. 54,878—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BRANCH OF THE

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK. RICHEST IN CREAM. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th Nov.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
20th "	MALWA	10852		
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10,519
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951		
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
18th "	EGYPT	7912		
25th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
1910				
1st Jany.	HIMALAYA	6830		
8th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	9505
15th "	ARABIA	7965		
22nd "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10,000
29th "	DELHI	8000		
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9021
12th "	INDIA	7911		
19th "	MANTUA	11000		
26th "	CALEDONIA	7508		
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951		
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
26th "	ARCADIA	7000		
2nd April.	EGYPT	7912		
9th "	MACEDONIA	10519		
16th "	ARABIA	7965		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
30th "	MANTUA	11000		
7th May.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
14th "	CALEDONIA	7508		
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
28th "	PERSIA	7951		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at the place between 12-30 and 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 , Rs. 940

These rates include the Suez-

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. 1909.	Leave Karachi. 1909.
C. City of Athens	5594	...	Nov. 10
A. Tweed Hall	5321	Nov. 22	Nov. 24
C. City of York	7705	" 29	Dec. 3
A. City of Cleona	6457	Dec. 9	" 13
C. City of Madras	4684	" 14	" 20
		1910	1910
C. City of Manchester	5574	Jan. 14	Jan. 20
C. City of Athens	5594	Feb. 5	Feb. 13
A. Oxford Hall	6721	Mar. 2	...
C. City of York	7705	Feb. 26	Mar. 10
Tweed Hall	4490	Mar. 2	...
C. City of Madrid	4899	" 16	Mar. 20
C. City of Glasgow	6529	" 30	Apr. 15
C. City of Calcutta	7512	Apr. 1	" 22
C. City of Madras	4684	" 13	" 21
C. City of Manchester	5551	" 19	May 7
A. Watson Hall	4952	" 23	" 5
A. Tweed Hall	5321	May 24	...
C. City of Karachi	5857	" 31	May 21
C. City of Cleona	6973	June 3	June 16

A. First class Passenger Steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES.

From Bombay or Karachi	1st Class. Surgeon and Stewardess.	2nd Class, only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.
	Single Return Rs. Rs.	Single Return Rs. Rs.	Single Return Rs. Rs.
To Suez	413 627	329 494	247 342
" Port said	440 677	352 512	264 372
" Marseilles, Genoa or Naples	578 935	429 645	495 770
" Liverpool	605 990	462 704	517 792
" London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653 *1135	489 *869	570 *993

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,093 Rs. 747, and Rs. 845, respectively.

The above rates include passage by P. & O. S. Co.'s steamers between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tax Phaetons, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Corps.

THE CITY LINES has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Athens	5602	...	16th February
A. Tweed Hall	5321	2nd March	...
C. City of York	7705	22nd March	15th March
A. City of Cleona	6673	6th April	...
C. City of Glasgow	6457	...	12th April
C. City of Calcutta	7512	23th April	29th April
C. City of Manchester	5564	...	7th May
A. Tweed Hall	5321	24th May	...
C. City of Karachi	5857	...	21st May
C. City of Benares	6138	...	31st June

*Sailing from Karachi for Genoa and Liverpool via Port Said.

†Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS 1910.

In conjunction with the above Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8 and 9 months.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool	Due Bombay.
C. City of York	7705	22nd Aug.	14th Sept.
C. City of Glasgow	6457	12th "	10th Oct.
C. City of Calcutta	7512	22nd "	15th "

* Via Marseilles or Naples.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents:

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Son's Agency.
" (" Killick, Nixon & Co. Agents).
Karachi— " Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2171	Mon. 15th Nov.	12 n.	P.P. & C.M.*
DWARKA	1,876	Thur. 18th Nov.	5 p.m.	C.Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 19th Nov.	6 a.m.	Direct†

* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "PRABHA," 1,935 tons, on Thursday, 18th Nov., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MARCH," 1,936 tons, on Monday, 15th Nov., calling at Veraval, Mahrooto Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Sunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, and Lingeh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 20th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

12th November, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov. 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,120	X	17th Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Bufiet	17th Mch. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,395	Guionnet	14th Apr. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	12th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4120	X	2nd Dec. 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	Tiebil (Capt. Dec.)	"

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,281	G. Gilliaber	16th Nov. 1909
GOEBEN	5,403	A. Forsell	1st Dec. 1909
BREGENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	16th " 1909
AFRICA	4,120	G. Reisch	1st Jan. 1910
BOHEMIA	4,281	G. Gilliaber	16th "

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
PERSIA	P. Giurgevich	7951	23rd Nov. 1909.

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
KOERBER	5423	A. Forsell	1st February.
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th "
AFRICA	4120	G. Reisch	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gilliaber	16th "
KORRIBER	5423	A. Forsell	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th "
AFRICA	4120	G. Reisch	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gilliaber	16th "
KOERBER	5423	A. Forsell	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
E. F. FERDINAND	6046	E. Nitsche	29th January
PERSIA	5935	P. Giurgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6003	B. Bottanz	26th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabochia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7588	B. Cabol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 385 to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 577-8 " 750 *
Single Class to London	" 480 " 635 *
Single Class to London and back	" 767-8 " 1020 *

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Single Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having cose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 595, care of the Bombay Gazette.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILLINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.
"Harlesden"	2724	November	Philadelphia
"Haigh Hall"	3069	November	Philadelphia

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

POST BOX 249.

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES 1910.

Booked to all Ports, Berths carefully selected. No Commission charged.

TROOPING SEASON, 1909-10.

Passengers on Transport met and assisted.

BAGGAGE

cleared, shipped, insured or warehoused cheaply.

PACKAGES

of all sizes and descriptions shipped, cleared and forwarded at low rates.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR:—

CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD: PICKFORDS, LD. SUTTON & CO. } LONDON.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cawnpore	Newera-Eliya,
Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp,)
Madras,	Chittagong,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	HONGKONG	RANGOON
BANGKOK	KOBE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA	SINGAPORE
CANTON	NAGASAKI	SOERABAYA
COLOMBO	NEW YORK	TIENTSIN
FOOCHOW	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HAMBURG	PENANG	YOKOHO
HANKOW		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

COVETABLE JEWELRY.

We are showing an extremely dainty and artistic collection of well made ornaments suitable for every-day wear, most of which are productions intended for those who have not the taste for tawdry jewelry, but who prefer that sturdiness in manufacture which is so characteristic in all goods of British-make, and as our stock comprises the

SEASON'S LATEST NOVELTIES

it carries a freshness and brightness which cannot but meet the prevailing taste for all that is new and up-to-date, coupling this with the fact that all designs are absolutely original and exclusive, and our stock being also the largest in Western India, both in variety and value, our jewelry saloon, therefore, becomes a veritable Indian

HOUSE OF TREASURE.

The display this season is more than extensive. Never in the history of the firm has anything been offered in the way of jewelry at such moderate prices. It does not come to the happy lot of all to be able to write cheques for thousands of rupees, but the skilled art of the jeweller's craft has more than demonstrated the beauties that lie in the use of coloured gems of lesser value than the

DIAMOND, EMERALD, RUBY AND PEARL

as is manifest not only in the diversity in value but by remarkable diversity in the direction of designs and character exhibited in our stock.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

GARLICK & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST

ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

LARGE STOCKS OF

FIBRO ASBESTOS SHEETS AND SLATES.
CAST AND WROT IRON PIPES,
SLUICE VALVES, COCKS AND FITTINGS,
SHANKS' BATHS, CLOSETS, SINKS, &c.,
PAINTS, X. P. M., STEEL and MANILLA ROPE,
STEEL BARS, ANGLES, PLATES,
FLOORING TILES,
PIG IRON and LEAD,

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous

SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts,

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles ... ... Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles ... ... Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!

WE STRONGLY RECOMMEND

ANTIMALARIC RANA.

INCOMPARABLE SPECIFIC AGAINST MALARIAL FEVERS.

AS A SURE GUARANTEED CURE.

PREPARED

By the Chemist FRANCESCO RANA of BARI (ITALY).

The only preparation of the kind taken in consideration of the recent International Exhibition of Milan, and awarded with a Silver Medal.

Adopted also by the Ministry for foreign affairs for the use of the medical ambulatories attached to the Royal Italian Schools in foreign countries.

It combats rapidly and radically malarial fevers of every kind and in every stage, whether acute, chronic or convalescent and is a first rate preservative for persons who are obliged to live in unhealthy districts.

By its being continually used, even after cure, it becomes an excellent reconstituent of the strength, of indisputable efficacy, and exempt from any inconvenience.

It is agreeable to the taste, easy of assimilation, and perfectly tolerated.

Taken as a preservative by persons living in unhealthy places, and as a strengthner, one tablespoonful is sufficient for adults, half for children, and one teaspoonful for little children.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply Bombay Gazette Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., LTD.,

Hold the largest stock of the newest Designs in CRETONNES out of England (over 120 patterns to choose from), also a similar number of patterns in

TAPESTRIES,
DAMASKS,
MUSLINS, ETC.

PATTERNS SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

We are showing the most Select Stock of Furniture in the East in all Styles for Dining, Drawing and Bedrooms.

CALL and INSPECT our Stock or send for illustrated Catalogue.

ESTIMATES FREE.

ADDRESS:
75 Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Telegrams: "BILLIARDS," Bombay.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Riveting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -
manufactured Work Imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards,
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.

"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.

"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.

"COBRA AND SWAN," KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.

"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.

LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.

"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The Insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BEHRAM MERWAN BEHRAM ADUR, of Bombay, Parsian inhabitant, has agreed TO SELL, to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement and hereditament, now a little incomplete, standing thereon situate at Ballaram Street, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing, by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing along with other land Collector's old No. 471, New No. 13985, Old Survey No. 178, and New Survey No. 6085, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes along with other property under D Ward Nos. 2657, 2658 and 2659, and Street Nos. 14, 16 and 18, and bounded as follows:— That is to say on or towards the north by Petit's chawls, on or towards the South and west by the property of the Vendor, on or towards the East by the said Ballaram Street.

WADIA, GHANDY AND Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, 11th November, 1909.

TO BE LET.

TOP FLOOR of PARK HOUSE, Middle Colaba, with 5 Rooms, two verandahs, and servants' quarters. Open on all sides, direct Westerly Seabreeze, Electric Light and Fans. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to—

FAKULBHOY CHINOY,
1st Floor.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS for constructing a MARRIED MAJOR'S QUARTER, No. 9, with outhouses complete, at Ahmednagar, at an estimated cost of Rs. 16,385, will be received by the Garrison Engineer, Ahmednagar, upto 12 noon, on 25th November, 1909.

For particulars apply as above or to Assistant Commanding, Royal Engineer, Poona.

C. E. BADDELEY, Colonel,
Assist. Comdg. R. E., Poona District.

NOTICE.

WANTED, ONE EUROPEAN NURSE, for the Civil Hospital, Sukkur, on monthly pay Rs. 150 and Rs. 11. Uniforms and other allowances.

Apply to the Undersigned with Testimonials. Copy of Rules, etc., can be had on application.

C. R. BAKHLE, Major, I.M.S.,
Civil Surgeon, Sukkur.

5th November 1909.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS CO., LD.

ANNUAL CONTRACT, 1910.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent and Manager, up to noon on the 30th November, 1909, for the SUPPLY of the following Stores:—

Castor Oil, Kerosine Oil in bulk and in tins, Lubricating Oils for Cylinders and Axles, Linseed Oils, Turpentine, Cotton Waste, etc.

Tender forms with full particulars can be obtained from the Store Keeper, on payment of Rs. Re. 1.

WANTED.

WANTED a qualified survey NIMTANDAR, with thorough knowledge of classifications of lands and assessment work. Pay Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100 by five annual instalments. Horse allowance Rs. 15. Applications, with testimonials, stating age, caste and details of previous service, should reach the office of the Revenue Commissioner, Bhavnagar State, before 20th November, 1909.

Bhavnagar, 25rd October, 1909.

WANTED.

ASSISTANT MANAGER WANTED for Printing Press (News and Jobbing). None but experienced thoroughly practical man and capable estimater need apply. Address Box No. 333, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

H. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

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NEW NOVELTY THEATRE.

Under the Patronage of
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AND
HIS EXCELLENCY SIR GEORGE SYDENHAM CLARKE, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

IN AID OF THE DUFFERIN FUND

A deserving charity much in need of funds
Will be presented the Three Act Comedy,

"LORD AND LADY ALGY,"

by the POONA and BOMBAY AMATEURS.

ON TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16TH
THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE NEW THEATRE

Will be performed by
LADY MUIR MACKENZIE
Who has graciously consented to do so.
By kind permission of His Excellency the Governor's Band will play during each evening under the direction of Mr. Edward Behr.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Stalls, Rs. 5 and Rs. 4.
Circle, Rs. 5, Rs. 4 and Rs. 3.
Boxes, Rs. 25 and Rs. 30.
Gallery, One Rupee.

VICEREGAL NIGHT.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 17TH.

Stalls, Rs. 8, Rs. 6 and Rs. 4.
Circle, Rs. 8, Rs. 6 and Rs. 4.
Boxes, Rs. 30 and Rs. 25.

The Refreshment Buffet will be managed by Messrs. F. CORNAGLIA.

Plan of Theatre and Tickets at SOUNDY AND Co.

THE BARODA FANCY BAZAR.

THIS GRAND BAZAR, in aid of the INDUSTRIAL HOME for the Helpless Women, will be held under the Most Distinguished Patronage of

HER EXCELLENCY THE COUNTESS OF MINTO.

HER HIGHNESS THE MAHARANI SHREE CHIMNABAI GAEKWAR.

has graciously consented to open the Bazar to be held at the 'Nyana Mandir Hall, Baroda, at 5 p.m. on the 15th November, 1909.

PROGRAMME.

(1) 15th November, 1909.—The Countess of Minto will declare open the Fancy Bazar at the request of Her Highness the Maharani Saheb Shree Chimnabai Gaekwar, at 5 P.M. The Bazar will remain open till 9-30 P.M. for Zenana Ladies alone.

(2) 16th November, 1909.—His Excellency the Viceroy of India, accompanied by H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar, will honour the Fancy Bazar with their distinguished presence: other engagements permitting. The Bazar will be open from 8 to 9 p.m. for the Public in general.

(3) 17th to 20th November 1909.—On each of these days the Fancy Bazar will remain open from 5 to 9 p.m. for the Public in general. WEDNESDAY, 17th Instant, will be reserved for Zenana Ladies alone.

SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE BAZAR.

(1) 15th and 17th Nov.—Her Highness the Maharani Saheb Shree Chimnabai Gaekwar, assisted by the Princess Indira Raje, will keep a special stall in aid of the Home for the Helpless Women.

(2) 15th, 16th and 17th Nov.—There will be "Tableau Vivants" by the amateur ladies.

(3) 15th to 20th Nov.—Display and sale of Fancy Articles on different stalls kept by distinguished ladies.

(4) 15th to 20th Nov.—Cinematographic Shows.
(5) 15th to 20th Nov.—Band Entertainment.
(6) 15th to 20th Nov.—Fish Pond, etc., etc.
(7) 15th to 20th Nov.—Refreshment Stall.

TICKETS.

Admission tickets and Season Passes to the Fancy Bazar can be had from KHAN SAHEB KARMALLY JOOSAB, at Madan Baug Bhimnath and Mandvi Offices from the 15th to 20th November, 1909.

Tickets will also be sold to visitors at the Entrance door.

N. B.—Tickets are not transferable. For children under ten (10) years, half rates will be charged.

THE

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

SPECIAL ATTRACTION

"THE GREAT AVIATION WEEK AT CHAMPAGNE"

Record flights in the Air: See the Continental Cracks.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY, 3,

including Sundays,

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SATURDAY, SPECIAL LATE SHOW

11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

ADMISSION AS USUAL.

NOTE OUR NEW LOCATION.

Next Municipal Building, Bori Bunder.

SKATING RINK.

PRACTICE SESSION, 8 to 9 A.M.
Admission and Skates, 8 annas.

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Admission and Skates, One Rupee.

GENERAL SKATING, 9-30 to 11-30 P.M.
BAND in attendance.
Admission, One Rupee.
Skates, One Rupee.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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Begs to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
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All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

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Training of men as chaffeurs a speciallity.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
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OMUM CARPOOR—Cures all stomach troubles, indigestion, diarrhœa, flatulence, spasms, etc.

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CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all science, so to speak, is ransacked for the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of

THERAPION.

Unquestionably the most reliable Parent Medicine ever introduced, it has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Charlatan, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of those diseases has (like the fabled philosopher's stone) been the object of search of many learned, yet feeble minds; and far beyond the reputation of such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to overwhelm the following energies of the confirmed rose in its concrete, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge of, a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their multiform forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the ever-increasing demand for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Obtainable from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, and principal Chemists.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

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Managing Director.

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SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 10, and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum, except at Bombay where it is 4 per cent. per annum.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

RULES of Business may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branch Offices,

AHMAD HASSAN,
Barrister-at-Law.
Managing Director.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

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BLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal on MONDAY, the 22nd November, 1909, at M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the wing business :—

1. Government Resolution—Appointing Mr. A. S ilie to be a member of the Corporation.
2. Letter from the Most honourable the Marquis Ripon—Thanking the Corporation for their Resol n ion in connection with the death of his father the ate Marquis of Ripon.
3. Letter from Mr. Rustom K. R. Kama—Thank- ng the Corporation for their Resolution in connection with the death of his father.
4. Letter from Mr. Mahmood S. Khalil—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution in connection with the death of his brother.
5. Letter from Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy—Applying for leave of absence from meetings of the Corporation for three months.
6. Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Report- ng a vacancy in the Liquor shops Committee for A ward.
7. Bombay Improvement Trust memoranda—For warding excerpt from the Trustees' Proceedings.
8. Letter from the Honorary Secretary, Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute—Forwarding copies of the Annual Report of the institute.
9. Letter from Mr J. M. Deo de Souza—Offering certain suggestions regarding public band perfor- mances.
10. Letter from Mr. Nemchand Harakhchand Shah—Complaining of insufficient water supply at his property at Dadysett Agiary Lane.
11. Letter from Mr. Eurjorji Nowroji Mistry and others—Requesting that the present 3" water main in Kavasji Patel Street be replaced by a 12" main.
12. Letter from Mr. Edulji Muncherji—Complain- ing of want of water at Tardeo.
13. Notice of motion from Mr. Kasi Kabiruddin— For obtaining from the Commissioner a scheme for supervising and controlling the milk supply of the City.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

14. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a Budget transfer of Rs. 1,870, for converting the night-soil depot at Belvedere Hill Road into a pail depot, etc.
15. Recommending an advance of Rs. 836 for remodelling a house gully between Parel Road and Banian Road.
16. Recommending sanction to a proposal for the instruction of Military Medical Pupils of the Grant Medical College in vaccine work,
17. Recommending a grant of Rs. 6,508-2-0 for payment of rent in respect of certain land at Paltan Road
18. Reporting a change in the ownership of Chawl No. 47, Karwar Street, leased by the Municipality.
19. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,296 for con- structing lethal chambers at the Bandora Slaughter Houses.
20. Recommending an advance of Rs. 25,963 for constructing the proposed new road through Cavel.
21. Recommending a grant of Rs. 4,500 to supple- ment the grant for Workshops about
22. Recommending a grant of Rs. 15 for payment of balance of salary due to an Inspector.
23. Recommending that in reply to their letter regarding the construction of "Roshan Building," Ballasis Road, Mr. C. U. Vaidya and others be inform- ed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
24. Recommending that in reply to their letter, complaining of insufficient lights on the steps leading to Walkeshwar Temple, Mr. Narhari Vishen and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
25. Recommending sanction to the extra cost (Rs. 2,231) of laying a 9" pipe drain at Elphinstone Road being met from savings in the Street Connection Chawl.
26. Recommending a grant of Rs. 12,000 to meet the cost of removing refuse from the loading siding Colaba to Mahalakshmi.
27. Recommending that in reply to their letter regarding the issue of duplicates of Municipal Deben- tures, Bai Krishnabai and Mr. Anandrao Ramrao be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
28. Forwarding reports regarding the supply of am to the Municipality and recommending that in ply to his letters Mr. Esufally Budruddin be formed to the effect thereof.
29. Recommending sanction to the value of certain unserviceable articles of general stock being written off.
30. Recommending a grant of Rs. 3,109-7-3 to eet an excess in the cost of works for improving the onditions of storage of water at the Malabar Hill eservoir.
31. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders Budget transfer of Rs. 2,900 to supplement the rant for repairs to the Health Department Chawls, te.
32. Recommending acquisition of a plot of land equired in connection with the works for remedying he surcharging of sewers.

Letters from the Commissioner—

33-35. Requesting sanction to the temporary ervices of certain Municipal employes being treated s qualifying for pension.
36. Requesting sanction to a public well at Copper- mith Street, Mazagon, being filled in.
37. Requesting sanction to the exchange of certain plots of land in connection with the Improvement Trust's Scheme No. III.
38. Reporting as to the condition of Dadar and Soparibag Roads.

Notices of Motions—

39-40. From Mr. Jehangir B. Petit—(39) For requesting the Commissioner to put in order a foot- path on the Colaba Reclamation, and (40) For obtain- ing a report from the Commissioner as to the accumu- lation of rain water on a portion of Cooperage Road.
41. From Mr. Joseph Baptista—For appointing a Committee to invite applications for the post of Executive Engineer and to recommend the most eligible candidate or candidates.

Letters from the Commissioner—

42. Forwarding quarterly returns of sick treated at the Arthur Road and Mahratta Hospitals.
43. Forwarding the Health Officer's report for the third quarter of 1909.
44. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water-Supplies.
45. Forwarding Schools Committee letter regarding the estimate of expenditure in respect of primary education during 1910-11.
46. Requesting the Corporation's orders as to the employment of an additional Inspector for special smoke preventive work.
47. Forwarding communications from Government sanctioning the extension to 40 years of the term of the proposed loan for overbridges.
48. Forwarding a report on the subject of spraying tar on roads.
49. Forwarding a statement of water brought into the City.
50. Forwarding a return of unwholesome foodstuff destroyed by the Markets Department,
51. Forwarding quarterly statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.

Schools Committee letters—

52. Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings.
53. Intimating that the two senior members of the Committee who retire at the end of the current calen- dar year are the Honourable Mr C. H. Setalwad and the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, C.I.E.
54. Notice of motion, from Dr. S. S. Batliwala, seconded by Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy—For obtaining information regarding set-back lines at Parel village.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

55. Recommending a grant of Rs. 5,500 for Kero- sene Oil Lighting.
56. Forwarding for disposal a letter from Mr. Ar- thur Crawford, C.M.G., commenting on the condition of the Arthur Crawford Markets, etc.
57. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,000 for meeting the expenses in connection with the presentation of the Corporation's Address to His Excellency the Vice- roy.
58. Recommending that in reply to their letter complaining of a change made in the hours of water- supply at Girgaum, Mr. Sakharam Shridhar and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
59. Recommending approval to the acquisition of a portion of a property required in connection with the construction of the proposed new road at Cavel.
60—61. Sanctioning subject to the Corporation's orders, budget transfers of Rs. 520-4-0 to supplement the grant for repairs to Markets and of Rs. 665 to meet the cost of constructing a drain to the south of the Haines Road Cemetery.
62. Recommending a grant of Rs. 999 for laying a service pipe from Elphinstone Road main along the Tulsi pipe line.
63. Recommending a grant of Rs. 11,901 in con- nection with a proposal for the drainage of surface and leakage water near the Malabar Hill Reservoir.

Letters from the Commissioner—

64. Requesting sanction to a proposal for exchang- ing a plot of Municipal land at Kitchen Garden Lane for that belonging to the City Improvement Trust.
65. Submitting a proposal for improving the arrangements for lighting Cruickshank Road.
66. Submitting a proposal regarding certain altera- tions of the Tramway tracks at the Girgaum Terminus.
67. Forwarding a monthly return of hours of water supply to the various localities.
68. Forwarding a report regarding a new building erected at Carpenter Street.
69. Reporting as to the height of the building which is being constructed at the junction of Church

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—CONTD.

Gate Street and Hornby Road.

Government Letters—

70. Forwarding copy of a map of the Fort of Bombay made in 1827.
71. Conveying the decisions of Government regard- ing the revised draft rules under the Motor Vehicles Act and inviting the views of the Corporation as to the points raised in respect of certain draft rules.

Notices of Motions—

72. From Dr Jehangir J. Curseiji—For obtain- ing a report from the Commissioner as to the provision of benches at the Chowpatty Footpath and and performances thereat.
73. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For ob- taining a report from the Commissioner regarding complaints as to water supply in the City.
74—75. Memoranda from the Municipal Secre- tary—(74) Reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (75) submitting a state- ment of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.
76. Municipal Commissioner's Administration Re- port for the year 1908-09, and the review thereof by the Standing Committee.

Reports of the Committees of the Corporation—

77. Regarding revision of the schedule of wheel taxes in respect of motor vehicles.
78. Regarding schemes for the sewerage of the villages of Vadala, Shaza Gowari and Dharavi.
79. Regarding proposals for the improvement of Fort North.
80. Regarding a proposal for the removal of the Fitzgerald Fountain.
81. Regarding drainage works, &c., carried out at a house in Kavasji Patel Street.

By Order of the President.

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,
Bombay, 12th November, 1909.

MALARIA.

NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,

is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimu- lant. Per bottle, Re. 1.

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A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.

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RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
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OF BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
All sections from 4in. by 1¼in. up to 26in. by 7½in. any length up to 36 feet.

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New Premiums (1908)	...	„	81,349
Annual Income	...	„	1,406,762
Assets	...	„	10,038,723

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Indian Lives at European Rates.
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Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and Guaranteed Rights.
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Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

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General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain G Park, sailed on Friday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 7 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H McDiarmid sailed on Friday for Karachi, with a general car o and passengers.

THE steamer Lydford, 2,675 tons, Captain T M Tyson, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Savona, (Italy) with ballast.

THE P and O Co's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain H G H Lewellin, arrived in harbour on Friday from Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Mazagon, 3,279 tons, Captain R Lowe, sailed on Friday for Calcutta, with ballast.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS DOCKYARD.

H. M. S. Redbreast.....Lieut Tisdall .....Royal Navy
H M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall .....R Navy
R I M S Lawrence ...Comdr E G Mills.....R I Marine
In the Stream.
R I M S Minto.....Lt Comdr...Luck.....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth...Capt Dick .....R Navy
H M S Sphinx...Comdr N Harvey .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 12.

Britannia	1969 Halsa	Bo & H S & Co	
Birkhall	2731 Jones	T Morrison & Co	
Banca	5095 Collyer	P & O Co	
D Balduino s	2684 Maganzini	F & R S N Co	
Fircozi	2006 Fleming	B & P S N Co	
Glendhu	2629 Norrie	M M & Co	
Kasara	595 Etton	M M & Co	
Loodiana	3124 Ross Calcutta	M M & Co	
Mazagon	3279 Lowe	M M & Co	
Nawab	2040 Park ...Calcutta	T Morrison & Co	
Sanfi	1446	Bo & H S N Co	
Strathgarry	2840 Stanhope	W & A Graham & Co	
Sanctoria	2379 Ward	W & A G & Co	
Strathness	2818 Lamont		

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 12.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delta	4780	Snow	Shanghai	24-11	P & O Co
B Clan Chisholm	1631	Openshaw	Madras	12-11	J Finlay & Co Ld
C & R City of Vienna	2379	Greenhorn	Jeddah	29-11	K Nixon & Co
D&E Fangturm	3113	Wittenburg	K'chi	12-11	W & A & Co
F Fakhri	2555	Revill	Jeddah	15-11	B s H S N Co Ld
G Ayuthia	694	Curtis	Singapore	12-11	F F Campbell & Co
K Calcutta	2244	Young	Genoa	15-11	J Mackintosh & Co
M Shah Jehan	2566	Davidson	Jeddah	17-11	B H S N Co
N Barbara	2444	Hepborn	Antwerp	22-11	W & A Graham & Co
O Griqua	2019	Crome	Antwerp	12-11	W & A Graham & Co
P Hopemount	2105	Steward	Dunkirk	18 11	W & A G & Co
H W P D					
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	B'nagar	13-11	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Yetorofu Maru	3068	Soyeda	Kobe	15-11 N Y Kaisha
2	Elysia	6500	Haig	Liverpool	27-11 W & A Graham & Co
3	Bohemia	2801	Gillhuber	16-11	Trieste A L S N Co
5	Ischia	2181	Belsito	H'kong	17-11 F & R S N Co
6	D Balduino			2684 Maganzini	Genoa 15-11 Florio & R S N Co
7	Chanda	3951	Tice	Antwerp	13-11 M M & Co
8	Moorhead	2725	Feleming	N F	25-11 K Nixon & Co
13	Malwa	6901	Toeque	London	20-11 P & O Co
16	Trineglas	2487	Luke	Genoa	18-11 T Morrison & Co

Offside O

Sarasvati	443	Ahmed	Repairing	Bo S N Co Ld	
M W D D					
Najmi	2523	Halse	Jeddah	22-11	B & H S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Lydford s	Tyson	Savona, Oct. 20
12	Salsette s	Lewellin	Aden, Nov. 7

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Ayuthia s	Curtis	Bangkok
	Clan Chisholm s	Openshaw	Taticorin
	Griqua s	Crome	Antwerp
	Fangturm s	Wittenberg	Karachi
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi
	Nawab s	Park	Calcutta, &c
	Mazagon s	Lowe	Calcutta

The steamer Lydford, for Liverpool &c. began to load on Friday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, outward bound passed Suez on the 10th and is expected here on the 21st instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Delhi, with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 7 a. m. on Monday the 15th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Persia, from Trieste, left Aden on the 10th instant and is due here on the 17th instant in the afternoon.

MADRAS,
ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	From
5	Clan Macneil	Liverpool
7	Clan Macintosh	Galle
8	Palamcotta	Negapatam
8	Libenfels	Middlesbro
9	Pentakota	Rangoon
9	Belle of France	Calcutta
10	Norfolk	Calcutta

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 12.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.
D Balduino s—4,998 cwts teaseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.
D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.
Bohemia s—1,155 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.
Chanda s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.
Yetorofu Maru s—200 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR MOJI.
Yetorofu Maru s—100 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.
Yetorofu Maru s—1,800 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

23RD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOV. 14.
7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Harwood in A. flat.
Hymns.—552, 381, 556.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Stanford in B. flat.
Anthem—The Heavens are telling.—Haydu.
Hymns.—382, 386.
Collections for Church Expenses.

Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p.m., on Wednesdays at 6-30 p. m. Choral Evensong.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Langmore.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Biscoe.
Alms for the Poor.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—165, 379, 383, 386, 25.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B.Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Mr. W. J. Kencheff.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

Harvest Thanks giving services.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a.m.—Choral Matins.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

Harvest Thanks giving service.
8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the Native Church Forward Fund.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—532, 311, 172.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—34, 388.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—381, 386, 477.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Thursday.
5-30 p.m.—Army Guild of the Holy Standard Thursday.
6 p.m.—Monday, Thursday Confirmation classes.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
Wandby Road.
8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Preacher—
Hymns.—170, 95, 432.
Psalm.—93.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—89.
Hymns—198, 226, 371.
Preacher—Rev. J. Black, St. Andrew's Church, Simla.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION,

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Teheran Interrupted.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Tenariffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 12th November 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	12	9	55 a.m.	3	30
Teheran	12	1	25 a.m.	...	30
Suez	12	2	10 p.m.	...	45

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakin, Kassala without additional charge (10-7-09).

Chinese Administration notifies that Traffic is subject to delay owing to bad working of their lines caused by heavy rainfall and floods (24-7-09).

Communication with Persian offices "Ahvaz" and "Mohommareh" interrupted. Telegrams being posted from "Borazjoon" (11-11-09.)

Teheran route interrupted between Emden and Lawestoff (11-11-09).

Moulmein route to Siam via Raheng interrupted (6-11-09.)

Moulmein route to Siam via Kanburi right (11-11-09.)

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Florilline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hard- ens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Florilline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is declicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept. 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BROUGHAM—Oct. 23, at 19 New Cavendish Street, the wife of the Hon. H. Brougham, of a son.
GRANT—Oct. 20, at Burgate Manor, Fordingbridge, Hants, the wife of Major Philip Gordon Grant, R. E., of a son.
MACALPINE-LENY—Oct. 20, at Tatbart, Loch Fyne, N.B., the wife of Capt. W. H. Macalpine-Leny, R.A., of a son.
PALMER—Oct. 23, at Blackheath, the wife Mr. F. Palmer, C.I.E., of a son.
PRINCE—October 25, at Boston Spa, the wife of Captain R. Prince, I.A., of a son.
STOPFORD—Oct. 22, at Kynclon, Thornbury, the wife of Lieut. Hon. Arthur Stopford, R.N., of a son.
SUTHERLAND-HARRIS—Oct. 19, at Heatherden, Cross-in Hand, Sussex, the wife of Lieut.-Col. A. Sutherland-Harris, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BAINBRIDGE—HUDSPITH—Oct. 20, at St. Peter's, Cranley Gardens, South Kensington, by the Rev. W. S. Swayne, M.A., Major-General F. T. Bainbridge (late Indian Staff Corps), to Annie Cowen, second daughter of the late Wm. Hudspith, J.P., and Mrs. Hudspith, of Green-Croft, Haltwhistle, Northumberland.
HEALING—GARDNER—Oct. 20, at St. John the Baptist's, Armitage, Staffordshire, Capt. R. K. Healing, Duke of Wellington's Regt., to Meta, daughter of Mr. H. W. Gardner.
JACKSON—ORMEROD—Oct. 20, at St. Matthew's Church, Rastrick, Major R. W. H. Jackson R.A.M.C., son of Sir Robert Jackson, knight, C.B., to Mary Beatrice, daughter of the late C. J. Ormerod.
MACRAE—CRICHTON-STUART—Oct. 26, at St. Peter's Church, Falcon Avenue, Edinburgh, Capt. Colin William MacRae, late of the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Esqn of the Yeomen of the Guard, to the Lady Margaret Crichton-Stuart, daughter of the late Marquis of Bute, K.T.
MATTHEWS—ESTCOURT—Oct. 21, at the Parish Church, Swindon, Brevet Lieut.-Col. Godfrey Matthews, Royal Marine Light Inf., to Mary Frances, daughter of the Rev. Canon Edmund Estcourt, Vicar of Swindon.
SPENCER—BAYLY—Oct. 20 at Penny cross Church, Plymouth, Capt. Charles J Spencer, the Devonshire Regt., to Katharine Margaret, daughter of the late Robert Bayly.

DEATHS.

BROMLEY—Oct. 25, at Eastbourne, Vice-Admiral Arthur Charles Burgoyne Bromley, of Leith Vale, Ockley, Surrey, son of the late Sir Richard Madox Bromley, K.C.B.
CROSS—Oct. 19, Charles Kenrick Crosse, Lieutenant-Colonel, formerly 52nd Light Inf., aged 77.
DEAS—Oct. 21, at 7 Springfield Road, Wimbledon, Archibald Deas, Commander, Royal Navy.
EDE—Oct. 19, at Edencroft, Bramley, Surrey, wife of Charles Ede, late Staff-surgeon, Royal Navy, aged 80.
LAMP—Oct. 20, at 20 Medina Villas, Hove, Henry Lamp, lieutenant (retired) in the Honourable East India Company's Navy, aged 84.
MANSFIED—Oct. 21, at Castleway, Letterkenny, co. Donegal, Col. Francis Stewart Mansfield, D.L., aged 76.
MILMAN—Oct. 24, at 9 Berkeley Square, W., Angelina E. M., daughter of the late Major-General F. M. Milman, Coldstream Guards.
MOYLE—Oct. 19, at Belfield, Newton Abbot, wife of George Moyle, Indian Public Works Dept. (retired), aged 37
PATTON BE HUNE—Oct. 20, Julia, daughter of the late Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart., and widow of the late General Walter Douglas Phillips Patton Bethune, aged 74.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

CONNOLLY—November 3, at 37, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. W. E. Connolly, Settlement Officer, Gangpur, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ANSELL-VENTERS—November 3, at St. Stephen's Church, Calcutta, by the Revd. Penley Charles William Henry Ansell of the B. P. S., fourth son of Capt. Charles William O'Brien Ansell of Woodside Toong, D. H. R. to Myra Emma, third daughter of the late Peter Venters of Fifeshire, Scotland, and of Mrs. Venters, Hastings.

DEATH.

LEA—November 8, at the General Hospital, Madras, Alfred Newman Lea, Loco. Foreman, Burma Rlys., Letpadan, aged 48.

H. T. SIMKS,
(IN ORISSA)
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 347.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 45m. Sun sets 6h. 1m. High water, 11-6m. 11-51a. Low water, 5-13m. 5-12a.
Bombay Jackal Club opens at Santa Cruz.

TO-MORROW.

Hindu New Year.
Sun rises, 6h. 45m.; Sun sets, 6h. 1m.; High water, 11-35m.; Low water, 5-47m., 5-41a.

Maxim: "Consider well, then decide positively."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, November 15.—Government assembles in Bombay. Sun rises 6h. 46m.; Sun sets 6h. 1m.; High water, 0-24m.; 0-17a.; Low water, 6-21m. 6-11a.

Tuesday November 16.—Opening of the New Novelty Theatre. Amateur Performance of "Lord and Lady Algy" in aid of the Lady Dufferin Fund. Bombay Millowners' Association Special General Meeting, 5-15 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 46m.; Sun sets, 6h. 1m.; High water, 1-0m, 0-42a; Low water, 6-56m., 6-42a.

Wednesday November 17.—H. E. The Viceroy's Arrival. Ordinary General Meeting of the New Pachora and the New Jalgaon Manufacturing Companies, 4-40 p.m. Amateur Performance of "Lord and Lady Algy" in aid of the Lady Dufferin Fund at the Novelty Theatre, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 47m.; Sun sets, 6h. 1m.; High water, 1-39m, 1-20a.; Low water, 7-32m. 7-14a.

Thursday, November 18.—H. E. the Viceroy in Bombay. Address from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Motor Drive round Mahim and Salsette. Presentation of Orders and Medals. State Banquet and Reception at Government House, 9-45 p.m. Municipal Standing Committee. Sun rises 6h. 47m. Sun sets 6h. 1m.; High water, 2-23m. 2-24a.; Low water, 8-12m. 7-50a.

Friday, November 19.—H. E the Viceroy in Bombay: visits to Arab and Waler Stables, also at the Cama Hospital. Inspection of the Mazagon-Sewri Reclamation and of the New Docks, attends the Begum of Junagadh's Purdah Party. Visits the Ladies' Club Dinner with the Admiral.

RADIO TELEGRAMS.—The public are informed that Radio Telegrams at eight annas per word will now be accepted for the Hamburg American Liner "Cleveland" expected to arrive in Bombay on the 14th instant.

THE SIRDARS OF GUJERAT.—The new order of Sirdars of Gujerat have been accorded the privilege of sending a representative to the enlarged Council of the Presidency. Mr. Ishwardas Jugjivandas Store of Surat, who has a long acquintance with the municipal affairs of the city, writes a correspondent, has come forward as a candidate for the honour.

AN ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION.—A meeting of the Hon Mr. A. M. Jivanji, the enterprising Borah merchant of Bombay, who has been elected a member of the Legislative Council of the East Africa Protectorate, was held on Wednesday to present him with an address of congratulation. Mr. Jivanji made an appropriate reply. The address was enclosed in a silver casket and presented to him. The proceedings terminated with light refreshments.

A MUNIFICENT DONATION OF HALF A LAKH.—The fortieth day funeral obsequies in connection with the death of Mr. Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail Sobanee were performed on Wednesday in the Jaekeria Mosque off Poydhonee. At the meeting it was announced that Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail and Sons had made a donation of half a lakh of rupees for the education of Mahomedan boys.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—On Sunday night, 14th instant, at 9 o'clock, a variety entertainment will be held in the compound next to that of the Church of Our Lady of Glory, Mazagon, for the benefit of the poor of the Society of Our Lady of Piety of that parish. The entertainment will consist of farces, banjo, and violin solos, pantomime, songs, etc. etc. The Society of Piety is deserving of the public and we trust that the entertainment will be well patronized.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Col. Mead and the Officers the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following programme of music to-day at 6 p.m. under the direction of Mr. Maffiggiani :—

Baren	Soldiers' Welcome...Genel
Overture	Ivan ...Contero
Song	The Everalating Day ...Bevan
Valse	Ciribiribin ...Bucolossi
Selection	The Belle of Brittany ...Talbot
Valse	Berceuse Mondaine ...Bose

BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme will be played by the Band, 1st Battalion Gloster Regiment, at the Victoria gardens commencing at 5-45 this evening :—

March	The New Colonial ...Hall
Overture	Isabella ...Suppo
Serenade	Moonlight ...Moret
Suite	(1) Valse Lente. (2) Pulchinella. (3) Favandab. Raoul Pugni
Sardana	Canigonenca ...Serra
Selection	Ernani ...Verdi
Valse	Sultana ...Bucalossi
Dane	Japanese Lantern ...Britton

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing this evening :—

Polka	De Los Toreros ...J. Navarro
verture	Tancredi ...Rossini
Selection	The Merry Widow ...F. Lehar
Valse	Love and Life in Vienna ...Komzak
Characteristic Piece	The Butterfly ...Bendix
Selection	Iolanthe ...Sir A. Sullivan
Characteristic	The Baby Patrol ...Parade ...Pryor

ORGAN RECITAL AT THE CATHEDRAL.—An organ recital was given at Bombay Cathedral last evening by Dr. Wm. Creser, Mus. Doc. Oxon, late organist at the Chapel Royal, and now in India as the Examiner for the Trinity College of Music. His selection of the programme was well-representative and pleasingly varied, and he took the opportunity of introducing a piece by the continental composer, Debussy, who has just recently obtained a hearing in England and is enthusiastically recognised there as an author of great promise. His performance throughout was one such as would be expected for a musician of his know

THE NATIVE PRESS.

NATIVE STATES AND SEDITION.

THE "Kaiser-i-Hind" :—Once more an Indian Prince has boldly stood up to condemn sedition, and in this case it is the more notable, since the words were uttered by the Maharaja of Patiala and it is one of the first of his public acts since full powers were conferred on him. It is well known now that he took a keen interest in the proceedings which led to the arrest of many men in the State on a charge of sedition, and at his birthday Durbar he was at pains to explain that that which was done while he was a minor will be done now that he has control. "Whatever love and affection I may entertain towards my people," he said, "one thing is certain that I shall not permit the existence of anything in my State which does not savour of unimpeachable loyalty and respect for law and order." It is abundantly clear that the Princes of India see eye to eye with the British Government in this matter and, each of such warnings, is a nail in the coffin of the idea that anything can be done to force the hand of Government to granting the impossible dreams of "Swaraj" which some persons have preached to the detriment of the legitimate aspirations of the people of this country.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SALSETTE.

The "Rast Goftar" :—The Bombay Government have sketched the outlines of policy which should guide the future development of Salsette. Special regard is paid in order to secure the suburbs from a repetition of the mistakes which, through a want of uniform and well laid out project, have contributed to the eccentricities which we notice in this city. In the slums in the internal portions of Bombay, the houses are built without any regard to method or configuration, and no heed is paid to the dead wall which one street raises in its buildings to another against air and light. If Salsette should draw to itself some of the population of the main city, it can only be by a promise of better sanitary conditions. In order to ensure protection against overcrowding and indiscriminate development, special measures are chalked out pending the passing of a Town Planning Bill. It is contemplated to stop further building as far as practicable, and permission to build on Government land will be withheld except in urgent cases where some special reasons exist for granting the permission. The lines which the Bill will follow have been delineated in the communique recently published, and it is proposed to raise a local authority whose duty it will be to work out a general scheme at town planning. It will have power to acquire lands required for roads and open spaces, and will have the necessary power to raise loans for its schemes of town development.

COLONIAL INTRUDERS IN INDIA.

The "Parsi":—It is announced that some Australian officers have already left Australia for India under the scheme by which British and Colonial officers are to be exchanged for a term of years. As a military detail there is nothing to say against the scheme. For the individuals concerned it widens their experience, and it affords an interchange of methods and ideas which will tend to keep the military forces of the Empire a homogenous body. Again, if you put an Australian alongside a British officer it might be difficult to tell which was which. But still, if our information is correct, that the Colonial officers are to be posted to the Indian Army, it strikes one that there has at least been a lack of detailed consideration of the fitness of things in bringing men from a Colony where colour hatred is so rampant that they cannot even have their mails brought by ships employing Indian crews, and placing them in positions of unlimited authority over bodies of Indians who by the terms of their service are bound to implicit obedience and denied the right of resignation. The selected officers may be very fine fellows, but they are men brought up in a tradition of utter racial prejudice, and the Indian soldier of to-day is not so far removed from all knowledge of what is going on in the world but that, on the occurrence of any friction, the colonial prejudice would be certain of making its appearance as a grievance.

THE ABOLITION OF THE L. M. AND S. DEGREE.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" :—The Bombay University Senate at last decided to abolish the L. M. & S. degree, and on the motion of Major Street, they resolved on Friday night, that the first medical examination under the old rule would be held for the last time in April, 1911. Originally, Major Street proposed, of course, as recommended by the Syndicate, that it should be abolished after September, 1910, but the one more chance was suggested by Dr. Gaswalla, and Major Street very willingly accepted it. Another amendment proposed by Mr. D. G. Pradhye and which also Major Street accepted, as any practical man would have, allows candidates to appear at the first examination under the new rules after their failure at the last examination held under the old rules, provided they passed the Previous Examination in Arts, the advantage offered being an exemption from attending the medical course. This saves one year to the candidates who, Major Street remarked, cannot be more than half a dozen. So far all went right; but some apprehension existed in the minds of some Fellows who thought that the Senate, by this resolution, wanted to pass over the question of the institution of a second degree in medicine. Everybody in and outside the Senate approved of the suggestion of the Committee and Government subsequently addressed the Senate on the strength of that Committee's report, that considering the needs of this Presidency it was desirable to have a low quality examination also. And it was with a view to come to some definite conclusion with regard to this second degree examination that Dr. Viegas moved an amendment to Major Street's proposal, asking the Senate to refer the whole question to a Committee. But Major Street pointed out that it was a misapprehension to think that the University intended to treat Government with scant courtesy or that they evaded co-operation. The Senate would not have anything to do with an examination of a lower standard, they had decided so, in fact they had informed Government accordingly though they approved of the proposal for instituting a lower standard medical examination. The Senate saw the force of this argument and by a large majority rejected the amendment which, as Major Street rightly remarked, asked the University to go to Government and request them to do something with which the University had nothing to do. Thus the Senate at last decided a question which has been hanging fire for a very long time.

THE LOYALTY OF INDIAN PRINCES.

The "Rast Goftar" :—The harmonious relationship which has been always maintained between the Feudal States and the Supreme Government is a favourable commentary on the administrative morality and genius of British rulers in India. The loyalty of the Indian States is an asset of the highest value, and of no less significance to the Supreme Government than the loyalty of their Princes. The policy of neutrality and non-interference and the consciousness in the feudal Chiefs of the security of their position have contributed materially to their loyal allegiance to the Crown. The prolific resources of the British Government are no source of a menace to the integrity of the native States. On the contrary, it is a strong fulcrum of stability and a permanent guarantee against aggression. The perpetual feuds of pre-British period have given way to the piping times of peace and tranquility. The puniest of States enjoys the same immunity against attack or dissolution as the largest and the most prosperous. The India Princes are therefore fully alive to the benefit which the British rule has conferred upon their class and if the Government have adhered to an unswerving policy of non-interference, the Princes have responded by a policy of loyal co-operation. The attitude of the Feudal States against seditious movements in India is in accord with their loyal intentions to help the Paramount power. If Government have ever deemed it their duty to interfere in the internal affairs of a State, it is only when cases of gross misrule render their intercession a paramount necessity. As H. E. the Viceroy observed in his speech at Jaipur, the Imperial Government having assumed a certain degree of responsibility for the general soundness of their administration, they could not consent to incur the reproach of being an indirect instrument of misrule. The famous proclamation of Queen Victoria of 1858 was as much a charter of liberty for the Indian peoples as for the Princes, and the Viceroy referred to the pledges held out under the proclamation as having always marked the policy which British administrators have maintained in their dealings with the native States. The same assurance was repeated about half a century afterwards in the Coronation message of His Majesty the King-Emperor.

The "Indian Spectator" :—Wherever the Viceroy goes, he is congratulated upon the contrast between the state in which he found India when he accepted office and the freedom from agitation and violent crime which the country enjoys to-day. His Excellency is thus compelled to account for the unrest which prevailed when he came to the country and to explain and vindicate his own policy. At Jaipur the Viceroy attributed the seditious activities which he had to put down to the vague hopes aroused in Eastern minds by the brilliant career of Japan and to the mischievous inclinations of a few misguided persons who thought they were doing good to the country. This diagnosis of the political distemper which has passed away is both charitable and just to His Excellency's predecessors, in whose time it was not possible to make out the full meaning of the fall in the barometer. Indeed, even when the Simla scheme of reforms, as it is called, was promulgated, the situation could be realised but dimly: otherwise so many modifications in the scheme in important particulars would not have been necessary. It must be set down to the eternal credit of Lord Minto's statesmanship that he always recognised the inexpediency of replying to criticisms and the wisdom of making concessions to those who were likely to be conciliated by them, and that he had the firmness to set the law in motion against the intractables. Without the concessions, the repressive measures would have aggravated the situation, and without the repressive measures the effectiveness of the concessions would perhaps have failed to manifest itself so soon. We may add that the situation could be most effectually dealt with only by a Viceroy who could begin with a clean slate. If his predecessor had initiated the very same reforms, their deficiencies would have been emphasized more than their merits: the separate electorates would especially have deepened that suspicion of setting communities against one another to which the partition of Bengal had given rise. The "electrical elements," with which the atmosphere was surcharged, have been conducted away into the region of contented oblivion by the reforms, and although His Excellency is not quite prepared to flatter himself that all cause for anxiety has disappeared, he knows that for the time being at least the atmosphere has cleared.

SIR GEORGE CLARKE AT SATARA.

The "Gujarat Mitra" :—H. E. Sir George Clarke unquestionably possesses the happy knack of expressing his thoughts in language that appeals at once to the people to whom it is addressed. Sympathy, genuine and deep, is the keynote of all his utterances, and what he speaks he speaks from his very heart. During his brief visit to Satara, Sir George Clarke in reply to addresses presented to him delivered some very sound and pithy speeches which cannot fail to attract notice. His Excellency's reply to the address of the Local Board, we note, is invested with a special value. It is full of valuable advice to the people and we trust that the same will not fall flat on all such as love their country truly. It is seldom that a subject of exclusively political interest forms part of an address by the District Local Board. But times are changed. What was thought to be anamolous inappropriate or out of place even ten or five years ago is no more looked on to be so, and this shows that people are not content to remain where they find themselves placed. With the silent march of times people know the need of progress for themselves, for action. In short, there is a distinct awakening of the conscience of the Indian people. Our English rulers know it full well. It is to rulers of the stamp and character of H. E Sir George Clarke and H. E Lord Minto that the people of this country should turn for guidance and sound advice. Sir George Clarke's reply to the Satara District Local Board address breathes in its every line sentiments that should inspire and even encourage the patriotic instincts of the people, if only they cared to accept and act upon the sound advice that he has therein given.

THE SIRDARS OF GUJERAT.

The "Praja Bandhu" :—We learn from a Government Resolution issued by the Political Department and published in the latest official "Gazette" of the Bombay Government that H. E. the Governor in Council has been pleased to constitute a new body called the "Sardars of Gujerat" on whom are conferred certain privileges the chief of which is the right to elect a representative from among themselves for the Bombay Legislative Council. The Sardars are divided into two classes viz., First and Second class. The former contains a dozen names while the latter contains twenty-nine names. The electorate as constituted at present is indeed an unique mixture of culture and landed aristocracy, and we have little doubt that the experiment will be watched with an equal amount of interest by the public as by the Government. Even a casual glance at the list is sufficient to show that among these 'notables' there is a pretty large number of persons who can fitly be dubbed as 'not-ables'. But we of course are in no hurry to form a definite opinion about the measure. The list is tentative and subject to revision from time to time, and we can, therefore, well afford to watch the working of the measure with sympathetic interest. As for the right conferred there cannot be two opinions about its value, and since we have once secured a valued privilege like this, it is quite within the bounds of possibility to return the right sort of man for the work in the Legislative Council in course of time.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 12.

Local rain is reported from Burma. Monywa and Diamond Island, had one inch; Minbu, three. Moderate to heavy cloud exists over Burma and light cloud over the West Coast of the Bay, otherwise the skies are cloudless over the whole of India.

Forecast: No important change.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 12TH NOVEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 12th November, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or slightly above the average. Day temperature is normal but night temperature continues higher than usual, the excess at Lahore amounting to 10°.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal except in the extreme north-western districts where it is in excess. Temperature is higher than usual in west United Provinces, but normal elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Light cloud persists in lower Sind but elsewhere skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in Sind but contains the average amount of moisture in Rajputana. Both day and night temperatures are in excess in Upper Sind and west Rajputana; in lower Sind night temperature is in excess but over the rest of the division temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temmperature is slightly higher than usual in West Central India; the minimum is normal nearly everywhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is normal but night temparature continues generally in defect.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity and maximum temperature are normal but the minimum is generally in slight defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air continues drier than usual, and while day temperature is normal night temperature is generally low.

General Remarks.—No precipitation has occurred and skies are clear except in the extreme south of the Peninsula. The barometer is rising in Upper India but the area of low pressure, which lay over Upper Sind and the adjacent districts of the Punjab, is still present. It has had no effect on the weather and is now filling up.

Dry weather is likely to continue.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Wemyss says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

"RECRUITING."

A Story of the Punjab Infantry.

A CHILLY Punjab evening in November was casting its grey shadow across the brilliant sky, the cold dew was drenching the grass, and the tiny trickling irrigation streams which watered the garden gleamed colourless save for one little pool that caught the last rays of the setting sun and burned blood-red. Outside the bungalow a syce squatted at a horse's head, and the light from a lamp shone through the close drawn curtains of the sahib's bedroom. He was changing for mess and the bhisti grumbled to the syce that his anger had been great because the water for his bath had been cold.

The short drive through the compound crunched to the weight of heavy boots, as Ram Das, sepoy and orderly, tramped up to the verandah. Ram Das was a hillman from beyond Murree, a headman of his village, the husband of two wives, the father of six sons and the eldest of three brothers serving in the same native regiment. Besides many other things, he knew the most cunning way to pitch a tent, what manner of shirt his sahib wore to dinner parties, and what to cricket—and so instructed new bearers—just how much money he sent home to the memsahib, and what quantity of quinine he ought to take if he had fever. He had fought in some seven little wars of the sahib-log; he had served his Captain Sahib eleven years as orderly, and he kept several complicated accounts in his head, for he could neither read nor write, and he banked in his turban, where he hoarded a few rupees, tied up securely. Just a peasant soldier, but a Brahman, and in that one claim over-topping all vaulting claims of kings, or priests, or saints in this world's history—yet at this moment of which we write a very anxious old man. Bashful, too, as is a child who discloses a treasure beyond all price to a world of grown-ups in whom there is no understanding, for behind him in the shadows stood his first-born son.

Now, to every one in England there is a sight familiar enough—namely, a broad-shouldered, be-medalled recruiting sergeant, the roar of the street traffic, the loiterers on the grey pavement kerb, the little crowd round the public-house door, and the snub-nosed, keen-eyed youngster. We all know that recruit—our very splendid Thomas Atkins. Here, in a heavy-scented world of violet shadows, stood another, Kalyan Das, a young stripling of the hardy North, a youth of the Himalayan Hills, where the earth kisses the mists of the sky and the winds and torrents rush and roar and whisper and wander. He had come from this lofty cradle of his boyhood, set in vast solitudes, come from the home of his people, the homage of his womenfolk the familiar life of his tiny village, to enter, as was the custom of his family, the very honourable profession of arms in the service of the British Raj. And he is a type of recruit totally unknown and unimagined by the home-dwelling islanders of England.

"O Brother, is the Sahib within?" the deep voice of Ram Das growled out, and the syce grunted that the Sahib was changing for dinner. The sepoy thrust his great shoulders round the door leading into the bedroom.

"Huzoor," he began, tentatively.

If you have ever struggled against time with a stud and a starched shirt you will understand Captain Campbell's feelings.

"What is it? Why the devil do you come at this hour? I am just going to mess—can't see the boy now. Here, syce!"

The jingle of spurs, the flash of the dog-cart's lamps on fair hair and clear-cut face, red with the exertion of rackets, bath and the rush to be ready for dinner, the gleam of two medals on the drab and scarlet of Punjab Infantry, and, with a plunge and rattle, the Sahib was gone.

Kalyan Das had had his first glimse of one of the **ruling race!**

Ram Das turned to his son. "The Sahib had no leisure for thee; he goes to eat at the Mess-Kot. It is their custom. We will come again to-morrow.

Ah! the patience and the courtesy of the East! Yet, old Ram Das was sorely disappointed; he had shown his treasure to eyes that had passed by unseeing.

The next day was Thursday, and, as such, a holiday for the army in India. Campbell went shooting, and spent a miserable day in a damp jheel with the impatience of suspense irritating him. His first inquiry on his return to the bungalow was, "Is there a wire for me?" and Ram Das entered his room on the heels of the unwelcome answer that there was no telegram for the Presence.

"Well, what is it now?" grunted Campbell, unwinding his putties.

"Huzoor, my son is without."

"What does he want?"

"By the favour of the Protector of the Poor, service in my regiment."

Campbell chucked one puttie away and began on the other. He did not see the wistful pride in the old face watching him.

"It is no use, Ram Das; the regiment does not wish to enlist any more Brahmans."

The answer fell as a thunderbolt. Now, give us patience and understanding.

"But, Sahib—"

"Will he become a Sikh?" Briefly, this meant: Would the youngster embrace Sikhdom, and, by becoming a Brahman-Sikh, avoid caste difficulty in the matter of feeding on service?

"Nay, Sahib, such is not the custom of my people."

"He won't? That settles it." Campbell rose and stretched tired legs. A deadlock within the room—and outside the glad confidence of youth.

"Are you there, Campbell?" A subaltern had come to discuss the arrangements for a cricket match and Ram Das perforce withdrew.

"It is no use," Campbell shouted after him. Ram Das sat down outside the verandah, his white puggaree towering up among the shadows while he wrestled with the matter. The izat (honour) of the soldier is still great in India. What other career was open to his son? None that his slow peasant mind, which for years had looked upon this future as secure, could picture. And the old feudal instinct translated by him in 1909 as his service for his Sahib, his Sahib's patronage for him and his, felt the outrage of betrayal. His own record of service, the service of his brothers—were these light claims or no claims at all? Surely, surely, there was some mistake. Yet who can understand the ever-changing orders of the Sahib-log? And the objection to his Brahmanhood—here the matter passed from dim comprehension to dizzy puzzledom. Only there stretched before him the road of humiliation. If a man boast in his own village of his wondrous influence with the Rulers of India, who shall blame him? Can the medals of their own bestowing mean less than that the man who wears them is a Personage? Had not the tears of the mother of his son only ceased to flow at the parting when her mind was dazzled with Ram Das's description of the wealth and honour which awaited her darling at the hands of the Sahibs? And now to return rejected!

At dawn there was a stir in the compound. At 5 a.m. the Sahib had received a wire from home. "A son, both doing well." Another little Campbell had opened his eyes by the shores of Loch Awe. When the khaki-clad figure of his Sahib came out to mount the waiting charger, the orderly stiff to the salute, uttered his congratulations whole-heartedly.

"May God make the son of my Sahib a General Sahib."

The young father chuckled. "He'll have to be a soldier, eh?"

"Wouthout doubt, A Sahib is my reziment, and my son will be his orderly, even as I am the orderly of the Presence."

A lucky hit! In every Scotchman there lies deep hid, a wealth of sentiment—"Where is your boy?" Campbell asked abruptly.

"Kalayan Das! O—o—o Kalayan Das?" the old Sepoy was positively as fluttered as a hen with a duckling as his son approached.

Campbell looked keenly at the two of them standing there in the golden sunshine. He weighed his Colonel's prejudice against recruiting more Brahmans, he weighed his own knowledge of the family of Ram Das. The boy in himself, which lasts our islanders through the greater part of their lives, was drawn to the boy before him.

"Achacha," he said aloud, "I'll speak to the Colonel Sahib and the Adjutant Sahib; if the Doctor Sahib passes him it will be all right."

"Great was the favour of the Protector of the Poor!" Here are our hopes restored to us, the night's bitter disappointment ended. No fear of the doctor's verdict, they breed them straight and sound and strong among the fighting men of the North.

Campbell's influence was sufficient, double company commanders are given the credit of knowing their job in the Indian Army.

Thus Kalyan Das became a recruit of Punjab Infantry. You could see him now, learning the goose step on the dusty parade ground, if you took ship and went east beyond Suez.—By John Travers in the "Standard."

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Oct 26.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col A D B Buckley, from the Half-pay List, to be an assistant adjutant-general at Headquarters, vice Col H A Walsh, C B, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Oct 20; Capt B C Dwyer, the Leicestershire Regt, to be a Staff captain, vice Capt B F Burnett Hitchcock, the Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt; Capt A H Marindin, the Black Watch Royal Highlanders from a Staff captain, to be a brigade major, vice Capt B C Dwyer, the Leicestershire Regt Oct 17.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoon Guards Queen's Bays—The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of June 16 1908:—Lieut C F S Stewart resigns his commission April 23, 1908.

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards—Lieut A B Watt to be captain, vice J H Hayes, resigned. Supernumerary Lieut J T Gibbs is restored to the Establishment, vice A H Watt, promoted Oct 20. Second Lieutenant, U E C Joseph to Lieut vice T V T Thacker, seconded Sept 6.

10th (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) Hussars—Capt the Hon A Annesley, from the Half-pay List, is restored to the Establishment, vice F S Rose, seconded, with precedence next below the Hon E B Meade Oct 9.

14th (King's) Hussars—Lieut P F Villiers is seconded for service under the Colonial Officer. Sept 29.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Lieut-Col and Brevet Col S C U Smith, on completion of five years' service in the regimental rank of lieutenant-colonel, is removed from the regiment, retaining his Staff appointment Oct 14; Lieut the Hon H R Scarlett is seconded under the provisions of Article 74 (b) of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1907 Oct. 15; Capt C E G Woolcombe-Adams, to be adjutant, vice L C L Oldfield, promoted Oct 9.

Royal Garrison Art.—The undermentioned majors are seconded:—C E Forestier-Walker, for service with the Indian Mountain Art Oct 7; W G Blanford, for service on the Staff Oct 16; Supernumerary Major E F Hoblyn is restored to the Establishment, vice W G Blanford Oct 16.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brevet Col D A Mills, on completion of five years service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, retires on retired pay Oct 27.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards—Brigade Surg.-Lieut.-Col and Brevet Col C E Harrison, C V O, M B, honorary surgeon to the King, is placed on retired pay Oct 19.

Infantry.

The Royal Scots Lothian Regt.—Lieut H A S Stanton to be captain, vice H E Reid, appointed adjutant Oct 5.

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt.—Capt H C Whinfield is seconded for service on the Staff Oct 7.

The Northumberland Fusiliers—Lieut S H Kershaw to be captain, vice C E Fishbourne, promoted Sept 1.

The Norfolk Regt.—The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—A B Floyd, vice G de Grey, seconded Sept 11; L W Blakiston, vice R C Hamilton, resigned Sept 15.

The Lincolnshire Regt.—Capt H Hodgson is placed on the Half-pay List, under the provisions of Article 267-7, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 Oct 25.

The South Staffordshire Regt.—Second Lieut F L Holmes to be lieutenant, vice O F Duns, resigned July 14.

The Essex Regt.—Lieut W J Maule is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Oct 6.

The Sherwood Foresters Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt.—Supernumerary Capt B F S Hitchcock is restored to the Establishment, vice G F de Pledge, resigned Oct 17.

The Northamptonshire Regt.—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—C Graham, vice A L Field, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health; S H J Thunder, vice C Graham, seconded for service under the Colonial Office Aug 21.

The Highland Light Inf.—The undermentioned supernumerary lieutenants are restored to the Establishment:—H S Tarrant, vice G Grey, retired Sept 1; H M Craigie-Halkett, vice C S Burnett, resigned Sept 22.

The Connaught Rangers—Lieut R G Phillips is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Oct 6.

The Army Service Corps.

Qrmr and Honorary Capt W J Kelly is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List, on account of ill-health Oct 20.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Capt F S Irvine, M B from the Seconded List, is restored to the Establishment Oct 13.

Memoranda.

Col A H Thomas, C B, D S O, from assistant director of supplies and transport, Southern Command, is placed on the Half-pay List Oct. 15. The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels to be brevet colonels:—W J Bonus, D S O, the Dorsetshire Regt. Oct 25; H N Sargeant, D S O, and E T Buttanshaw, the Army Service Corps Oct 27; Major (local captain in the Army) M T Kirby, D S O, Australian Field Art is granted the local rank of major in the Army, while serving with imperial troops in the United Kingdom or in India, and to have seniority as from Oct. 5, 1908—i.e., the date of his present rank as major in the Military Forces of the Commonwealth; Capt H Hodgson, Half pay List, retires on retired pay Oct 27: Qrmr and Honorary Capt C J Leyster, the Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf), is granted the honorary rank of major Oct 24; Qrmr and Honorary Lieut, H Studley, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders) is granted the honorary rank of captain Oct 25.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Infantry Battalion.

3rd Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.)—W E G Statter to be second lieutenant (on probation) July 1.

Admiralty, 25th October.

Gunner William Honer has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 18th October.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Major Edward Yorke Daniel is placed on the Retired List at his own request, under the provisions of Order in Council of 29th November, 1881. Dated 1st October.

Royal Marine Forces.

The undermentioned retired Officer is appointed to the Reserve of Officers in the rank last held by him whilst on the Active List:—

Major Edward Yorke Daniel, Royal Marine Light Infantry. Dated 1st October.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, the undermentioned Officers have been placed on the Retired List:—

Lieutenant George Ernest Vivian Roberts.

Assistant Engineer George Rawsthorne, with permission to assume the rank of Engineer.

Engineer Thomas Evatt Wheatley. Dated 21st October.

Admiralty, 27th October.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th June, 1895—

Lieutenant Herbert Cheyney Pocock has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander. Dated 15th October.

Clerk William Peter Rainier has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 16th October.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant James Daniel Gunn to be Lieutenant. Dated 25th October.

Admiralty, 28th October.

The following Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—

William Hope Gell,
Ralph Douglas Binney,
Dated 15th November 1908.

Eric Ritchie Bant. Dated 30th November 1908.

John Uniacke Penrose FitzGerald.
Colin Cantlie.
Dated 15th March.

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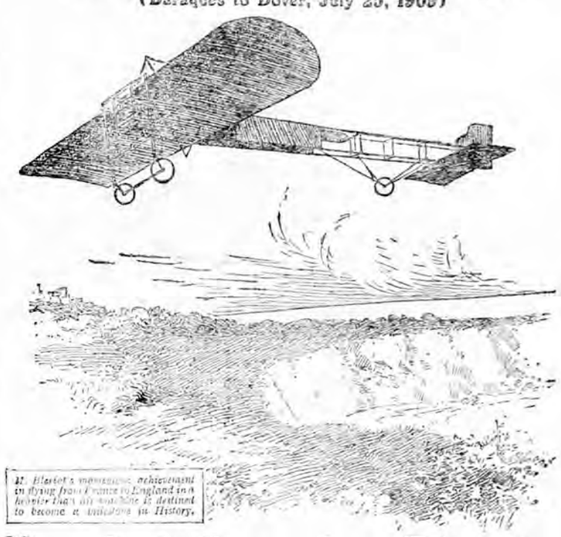
The First Over-Channel Flight
(Baraques to Dover, July 25, 1909)



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HE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO ITALY.

view of the Czar's arrival at Racconigi on Oct. on a visit to King Victor Emmanuel, the n Government took all possible precautions. thousand troops were distributed between coniigi and the frontier to guard the railway, and ge numbers of police and carabinieri were drafted nto Turin and Racconigi itself.

The meeting between the Czar and the King of Italy took place on the afternoon of the 23rd in brilliant weather. The town of Racconigi was gaily decorated and the people gave the two Sovereigns an enthusiastic greeting. An unofficial dinner was given at the castle in the evening. On Sunday night at a State banquet cordial toasts were exchanged between the two Sovereigns. The visit, it is stated, had given unalloyed pleasure to the Italian people, and a private meeting of protest held in Rome had to dissolve without speeches for want of an audience. The Russian Press, greets the meeting as evidence of an Italo-Russian "rapprochement," the first fruits of which will be the promotion of the Danube Adriatic railway. The French Press regard the visit as an event of first-rate international importance, and as an earnest of the desire of the two Sovereigns to further European peace.

The Czar left Racconigi on Oct. 25 on his return journey. His Majesty is said to have expressed the warmest appreciation of his welcome. An official communique states that M. Isvolsky and the Italian Ministers have discovered complete identity of view towards the consolidation of the Turkish "status quo" and the independence of the Balkan States, and adds that the Russo-Italian "rapprochement" can excite no distrust of any kind.

M. Pichon, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, who had proceeded to Modane to meet to the Imperial train, was received there by the Czar and had the honour of being his Imperial Majesty's guest at dinner in the train. M. Isvolsky was present and afterwards had a conversation which lasted about thirty-five minutes with M. Pichon. According to the Havas Agency the conversation was concerned with all those questions of foreign politics which are at present of actual interest and it constituted "a development of the toasts exchanged at Racconigi and a French affirmation of the Franco-Russian alliance." It is stated that at dinner the Czar was in excellent spirits and conversed freely with his guests. At Chambery M. Pichon left the Imperial train which continued its return journey by the same route as that by which it had come and left French territory at Petit-Croix.

M. Pichon, in a conversation with a representative of the "Temps," stated that the impressions which he had gathered were in every respect excellent. The interviews between the two Sovereigns and between Signor Tittoni and M. Isvolsky formed a guarantee for the peace of Europe.

The leading Austrian Clerical organ, the "Vaterland," publishes an article denouncing the official attitude adopted towards the Racconigi meeting and roundly declaring that the bond of union between Italy and Russia is antagonism against Austria-Hungary.

SPAIN.

A Madrid correspondent, describing the reception given to the new Ministry by different classes in Spain, says that the energies of the Cabinet will be devoted for the present to Catalonia and Morocco.

A Republican-Socialist demonstration against the late Government was held in Madrid on October 24, in spite of Senor Moret's suggestion for its postponement on account of the provincial elections. The route of the procession was crowded long before the advertised time. The procession started from the Plaz a Canovas at 4 o'clock. The head of the column was formed by 20 demonstrators walking arm-in-arm and clearing the way for a line of Republican leaders walking abreast. Behind came a solid phalanx of respectably dressed, orderly citizens, mostly artisans and working men. In front of all walked Senor Solby Ortega in a silk hat and short black coat, opening a way through the crowd with the help of a few stewards. There was neither music nor shouting, nor were there banners. In general the crowd was good-humoured, and there was no noise, but there was handclapping at interval as some well known leader was recognised. The procession advanced slowly through the crowd which filled the spacious Salon del Prado, the Plaza Castelar, and the Paseo Recoletos, and reached the Obelisk about 5 o'clock. Here speeches were delivered by Senor Solby Ortega, Senor Soriano, and Senor Iglesias. It was dark before the demonstrators dispersed. The number of those present, including spectators, must have been 20,000 or 30,000. "To-day Madrid becomes Europeanised," announced the Paris. By to-day's demonstration Madrid has certainly given a lesson in civilisation to the other crowds who have recently been performing in London and Paris, but she has also given a foretaste of the power recently consolided by the alliance of the Republicans and Socialists, which doubtless will not be lost on the leaders of the Liberal party.

On October 26 Senor Maura, the late Premier addressed a full meeting of the Conservative party at the Senate. The announcement of the meeting raised great expectation, says the correspondent of the "Times" as the events of last week left the position of the Conservative party, and especially its relations with the Liberals, obscure. Senor Maura removed this obscurity in a speech of somewhat over half an hour, amid a scene of enthusiasm surpassing anything seen in the Cortes last week. He began by recalling the peaceful state of the country and of parties in June, when the Moroccan question arose, and described his astonishment at finding a national question of such importance made a party question by the Liberals, who hastened to ally themselves with anti-patriotic elements engaged in depressing the public spirit throughout the country, thus contributing to the result seen at Barcelona. Hewished to meet the Cortes for the purpose of explaining his policy and asking for war credits and described the proceedings in the Cortes by which his Government had been rendered impossible as the triumphs of passion. There was no principle at stake; no alternative programme was offered by the Opposition. He never would have believed that the Liberal party in whom were many sincere and honest men was capable of allying itself with the cosmopolitan forces of revolution and of profiting by the lies of the foreign press to attack the Government for administering the laws of the country. They had done so, however, and theirs must be the responsibility. The struggle was henceforth one between the forces of order and those of revolution—part of the struggle in which the whole of Europe was engaged. He summoned all opposed to Anarchy to join the Conservative party, which henceforth broke off all relations with the Liberal party, and asked leave to appoint a committee to devise a plan of campaign. He finally alluded to the straits of the Government to find money for the war, and asked his hearers, as this was a national and vital question, to vote as he would direct them without demur and without debate. He was answered by a storm of cheering and received a tremendous ovation on leaving the House.

Senor Maura's speech has caused great consternation in Madrid, and the Republicans proposed to hold an indignation meeting to protest against the late Premier's "insults."

HUMBLE HEROES.

Brave Men Who Gave Their Lives.

Bargoed, Friday, Oct. 29.

This is the story of a disaster that has probably lost twenty-five lives, but a story, too, of heroism, splendid heroism—the self-sacrifice of five brave men in order to succour others.

It was sacrifice deliberate and unhesitating. These men knew perfectly well that the chances were that they would die and they did not flinch. The names now to be added to that long and glorious roll of British heroes are William Bowen, David Lewis, William Edwards, David Morgan, and Gomer Griffiths.

At half-past four this morning there was a terrific explosion at the Darran Colliery, about two miles from Bargoed. The colliery belongs to the Rhymney Iron Company. Two hundred men are employed in it by day, and forty-five repairers and colliers by night. The men of the night shift were getting ready to leave their work, when a tremendous blast of air, followed by afterdamp, told them that the horror which must ever haunt the miner was upon them.

Some rushed one way and some another; some were rendered unconscious immediately. One party of nineteen attempted to reach the pit bottom at Darran, but were driven back by and in rush of deadly gas. Then, under the guidance of an old miner, they crept along devious passages and ultimately found a way to the mine entrance at Gilfach, two and a half miles away, and were rescued. They had passed for four unconscious miners, but had to leave them to their fate.

Meanwhile, at the Darran end of the working desperate efforts were being made to help the victims of the explosion. The blast was so powerful that the pit headgear had been dislocated and the only means of descending was a perpendicular wooden ladder. Down it went a rescue party, which included Mr. David Lewis, the resident manager of the colliery, and Dr. Turner, a local physician. The latter ran ahead of the others, and in a moment or two was seen to collapse. He was found alive five hours afterwards and rescued, after great difficulty, but is now very ill. Mr. Lewis who was also overcome, lost his life, and his body was not recovered until some hours afterwards. One of the members of the party that found the body was his own son.

At the Gilfach end of the mines there was a tragedy of even greater horror. A rescue party which descended there included Mr. William Bowen, the general manager of the Rhymney Iron Company; Gomer Griffiths, an overman; and David Morgan, a fireman. They were all killed, and the bodies were not recovered until the afternoon. "We saw them lying dead, but we had to run for our lives," said a member of the second party that descended the Gilfach shaft. The fatal afterdamp seems to have extended over all the workings. The fifth of the list of heroes, Mr. William Edwards, a contractor, lost his life at Darran while with the second rescuing party.

BATTLING WITH FUMES.

Heroic efforts were made to rescue Mr. Bowen and those who went down with him. When Mr. Bowen was found he was in such a critical condition that he could not be moved and he died immediately. Party after party went down to battle with the fumes and try to reach the dead and dying before the afterdamp. The rescuers "dropped down like ninepins," to use the phrase of Jack Macartney, who was one of the first to descend. Macartney said that Mr. Bowen and his party groped their way to within three-quarters of a mile of the seat of the explosion. Mr. Bowen kept the head all the way. David Morgan was the first to fall, and they carried him back some distance. Then Mr. Bowen and a man named Griffiths dropped. "I took the lamp of one of the men," said Macartney, "and ran back, but eventually dropped and was picked up by another rescue party." Some of the rescuers who fell, half suffocated by the fumes had to be carried by their comrades 1,000 or 1,200 yards to safety.

There were many women among the immense crowd, but I found none of the violent display of grief, the weeping and hysteria that I had expected. No, these grave Welsh people do not express their sorrow in these ways. I think the silence and the motionless, sombre figures, with their questioning eyes, all watching the pitmouth—I think this was more dreadful than tears.

THE VICTIMS.

The following is a list of the dead recovered:—

William W. Bowen, general manager; David Lewis, under manager; David Edwards, collier; Henry Edwards, collier; John Tovey, collier; A. Vincent, collier; T. J. Vivian, collier (all of Deri); F. Morgan, fireman; Gomer Griffiths, fireman (Gilfach); William Edwards, contractor; Daniel Macarthy (Deri), William Baker (Deri).

The missing are: Amrose Jones, Lewis Morgan, John Combes, David Jenkins, David Edwards, David Morris, Ernest Roberts, Charles Vaughan (all of Deri), Phil Rawlings, Harry Edwards, James Tovey, John Evans (all of Bargoed), and W. Brown.

It is hardly possible that any in the mine can remain alive.

Mulai Hafid will hesitate seriously before aggravating the recalcitrant attitude which he has thus far maintained. At all events, the negotiations between the Moroccan envoys and the French Government have formally begun, and in view of the long list of French grievances it is probable that they will continue for some time. It seems probable that if it eventually turns out to be impossible to come to satisfactory terms with the Sultan the French Government will not be obliged to employ military arguments, but will discover some way of exercising pacific pressure upon Mulai Hafid, which will effectively settle the various questions in dispute, and convince him of the necessity of working loyally for the improvement of his country.

GREECE.

The situation in Athens continues tranquil, and there is an auspicious absence of disquieting rumours.

Under the new law regulating recruitment in the army all exemptions from military service are suppressed and the period of service for recruits begins on the completion of the nineteenth and not the twenty-first year as hitherto. The army with the First Reserve will consist altogether of fourteen classes, which it is estimated will produce 200,000 men.

It appears that the junior officers of the Greek navy recently addressed a demand for the removal of several senior officers to the Minister of Marine, who stated that he was unwilling to accede to it, and the Prime Minister was then approached. According to the journals the Military League sympathises with the junior officers, and in consequence of the intervention of Colonel Zorbas the Government has consented to introduce a law practically giving effect to their wishes.

The Chamber on Oct. 25 regained something of its old vivacity, and the discussion of the Ministerial proposal for the suppression began by recalling the peaceful state of the country and of parties in June when the Moroccan question arose and described his astonishment at finding a national question of such importance made a party question by the Liberals who hastened to ally themselves with anti-patriotic elements engaged in depressing the public spirit throughout the country, thus contributing to the result seen at Barcelona. He wished to meet the Cortes for the purpose of explaining his policy and asking for war credits and described the proceedings in the Cortes by which his government had been rendered impossible as the triumphs of passion. There was no principle at stake; no alternative programme was offered by the Opposition. He never would have believed that the Liberal party, in whom were many sincere and honest men, was capable of allying itself with the cosmopolitan forces of revolution, and of profiting by the lies of the foreign Press to attack the Government for administering the laws of the country. They had done so, however, and theirs must be the responsibility. The struggle was henceforth one between the forces of order and those of revolution—part of the struggle in which the whole of Europe was engaged. He summoned all opposed to Anarchy to join the Conservative party, which henceforth broke off all relations with the Liberal party, and asked leave to appoint a committee to devise a plan of campaign. He finally alluded to the straits of the Government to find money for the war, and asked his hearers, as this was a national and vital question to vote as he would direct them without debate. He was answered by a storm of cheering, and received a tremendous ovation on leaving the House.

Senori Maura's speech has caused great consternation in Madrid, and the Republicans proposed to hold an indignation meeting to protest against the late Premier's "insults."

CIVIL WAR IN GREECE.

Great Naval Mutiny.

London, October 30.

The revolution in Greece marches step by step from agitation to violence. The arsenal in Salamis, the chief naval station, was seized yesterday by three hundred mutineers and occupied without resistance. Driven from this fortress the rebels took possession of the torpedo flotilla and were bombarded by the shore batteries and the warships. These acts of violence have followed immediately on the demand of the naval officers for reforms and for the dismissal of senior officers accused of incompetence.

The naval revolt is the sequel to the military revolt which began in July with an agitation for the redress of grievances and for reforms that would remove from Greece the reproach of being defenceless.

The agitation came to a head at the end of August, when three thousand soldiers of all arms camped outside Athens and issued their ultimatum. The Government resigned and was succeeded by a Ministry that yielded in silence to the demands of the Revolutionary Committee. Among these demands were the dimissal of Crown Prince from the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Army, and the degrading of the other Royal Princes to honorary rank. These concessions were made and were followed by the resignation of the Princes from the Army.

The revolutionists profess to have no design against the throne, but King George has hinted that his forbearance has limits.

It is feared that the demand for further charges and concessions will bring the Sovereign and the revolutionary party into open conflict.

The causes of this agitation are the incapacity and corruption of the administration, the failure of the annexation policy in Crete, the independence and military strength of Bulgaria, the example and success of the young Turks in Constantinople, the abandonment of Greek aspirations in Macedonia, and the unpopularity of the Crown Prince.

NAVAL BATTLE.

WARSHIPS AND BATTERIES SHELL THE REBEL VESSELS.

Athens, October 29 (11 p.m.).

The day has been one of intense excitement.

A naval mutiny took place in the morning. A number of destroyers and the cruiser Canaris, the whole under a certain Captain Typaldos, rebelled and sought to capture the Salamis arsenal.

The Government warned the loyal battleships and the arsenal by telephone, but the mutineers took possession of the islands of Leros and Kyra, where the naval powder magazines are. Battleships followed the rebel vessels.

At four o'clock this afternoon the destroyers fired a blank shot against the battleships, which replied with blank cartridges.

The destroyers then fired shell and the battleships returned their fire. After an engagement of some duration the destroyer Sphendones was hit, and all the rebel ships retired.

The army lines the shore opposite the arsenal, which orders to fire on all mutineers landing.

Soldiers have been sent for from Chalcis and Nauplitt. The arsenal defences are weak, and it may fall to-night. Communication between the Pireus and the arsenal has been cut by order of the Government.

The palace and Parliament are guarded by troops.

To quiet the populace the Government spread a report that the cannonade was only a salute to the British Minister by British ships. The people are nervous and excited.

Athens (7-10 p. m.), Friday, Oct. 29.

After 2,000 years Salamis has again been the scene of a naval battle.

I have just returned from Scaramanga, where I witnessed the fighting between the field batteries and the big warships on the one side, and the mutinous torpedo-boats on the other.

When I arrived on the hill side commanding a view of the naval station where the rebel Captain Typaldos was established, I was stopped by a cavalry patrol, which informed me that infantry and artillery were posted on the other side of the headland off which the loyal battleships were stationed. Three torpedo-boat destroyers were cruising before the arsenal, where one old cruiser was stationed.

Soon after four o'clock the first shorts were fired and a sharp exchange of shell followed. Some of the shots struck the arsenal buildings, but I saw only one shell hit a torpedo vessel, which was immediately enveloped by a great cloud of smoke.

During the action three torpedo boats gradually retired, steaming astern. I could easily see the shells from the battleships and the batteries ashore ricochetting over the water.

Finally, the mutinous vessels went behind the shelter of a headland, and the firing stopped. The leading torpedo vessel hoisted signals, the purport of which could not be ascertained.

On my way back to Athens I passed a battalion of infantry, which was guarding the road from Elensis to Athens.

The officers were eager for news and many of them wept over the outbreak of fighting and cursed Typaldos for having provoked civil war.

It is not possible even to estimate the naval losses as Salamis is three miles distant, and as I was not allowed to enter the firing line I could not ascertain the losses of the troops.

Athens is quiet, but greatly excited. It is generally felt that the Military League will suffer great loss of prestige, and may be compelled to proclaim a dictatorship.

TYPALDOS.

THE MAN WHO CAUSED THE BATTLE.

Athens, Oct. 29.

It is officially stated that the naval officer Typaldos has seized the arsenal at Salamis without encountering resistance. He has only three hundred men at his disposal.

The fleet is anchored at Keratzinos on the other side of the island and has not yet had time to pronounce itself.

The Ministry has not received any communication as to Typaldos's demands. Many junior officers disavow the movement.

The greatest excitement prevails in Athens and the Ministry of Marine is guarded by troops.

Later.

The proclamation issued by the Military League states that Captain Typaldos is a traitor, and that he broke his oath to the League by demanding his appointment to the Ministry of Marine, threatening otherwise to attack the arsenal and the fleet, overthrow the Government and establish a dictatorship.

As Captain Typaldos is the commander of the flotilla of torpedo-boats and submarines, fears are entertained that he may be in a position to make good his threats if he is able to count on the support of his men.

The news of the seizure of the arsenal has created a great sensation, and wild rumours are afloat to the effect that the fleet is making common cause with Captain Typaldos.

The situation with regard to the naval crisis has been further complicated by a movement among the senior officers, who are unwilling tamely to sumit to their expulsion from the navy. Yesterday they held meetings but did not come to any decision as to the course they should adopt.

SOLDIERS AGAINST SAILORS.

Athens, October 29. (2 p.m.)

A regiment of infantry, with battery of field guns, has just left for Scaramanga, opposite Leros, where Captain Typaldos has established himself.

The troops of the garrison declare their willingness to obey their officers and carry out the instructions of the Government.

Captain Typaldos now disposes of the entire torpedo flotilla of eight vessels, and by holding the arsenal and ammunition depots practically immobilises the rest of the fleet, which it is feared may join the movement owing to its hostility to the military.

AN ULTIMATUM.

Athens, October 29. (3 p.m.)

The Military League's proclamation states that Captain Typaldos, a member of the League, violating his oath to it, demanded that the League should obtain from the Government permission for it to introduce in the Chamber a Bill for the purification of naval administration.

"Without waiting for the Ministry of Marine to submit such a Bill," the League continues, "the Captain has positively declared that he wanted to be appointed Minister of Marine, so as to be able to work more effectively for the improvement of the navy, and that if his demand were not accepted within twenty-four hours he would attack the fleet with his torpedo boats, and so become master of the situation and impose his will."

The League ascribes his pretensions to madness and the influence of persons alien to military affairs, who are using him as a tool and are urging him to carry out his threats. Typaldos has been trying to win over the naval officers by threats and promises.

The League declares that in the face of such conduct it has determined to disown Typaldos, to strike his name from the rolls and to have him tried for treason before a court-martial.

"REVOLT SINGLE-HANDED."

Athens, Oct. 29 (10-20 p. m.)

Captain Typaldos took a prominent part in the movement in the month of August last.

At a meeting of the Officers' League yesterday he made the following statement: "I led the last revolt and without me it would have failed. Now you abandon me, but I will carry out a second revolt single handed."

The position of the mutinous destroyers resembles the incident of the Russian warship potemkin, and the Government is apprehensive as to where they will next hear of them. It is rumoured that they will go to Crete.

Athens, October 29.

The announcement that the arsenal is in the hands of the Government, and that the mutinous torpedo boats are expected to surrender has now been issued in the form of an official statement.

M. Mavromichaelis, the Premier, this afternoon said in the Chamber that the Government were determined to suppress the outbreak by force.

M. Limaritis spoke in strong reprobation of the constant succession of revolutionary acts declaring that no regard was now paid to the law in anything.

M Roma, the President, here suspended the sitting, amid great excitement and disorder.

TAXI-CABS IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 12.

It is expected that the first of the taxi-cabs will be running in Calcutta early in the New Year, and particulars of fares will be published shortly.

Mr. K. Brander, Secretary of the Indian Motor Taxi Co., Ltd., has arrived in Calcutta to make final arrangements with the Government, Corporation and Police authorities for the introduction of taxi-cabs in the city. The Company intend to put 250 taxis on the streets of Calcutta of which one-third will be first-class and two-thirds second. The only difference between the two classes will be in the car body. The type of first-class cab will be exactly the same as the motor cabs now running in London and Paris, while the body of the second-class cab will be similar to the present phaeton ghurry.

EDUCATION IN COCHIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 12.

An estimate amounting to Rs. 73,885, inclusive of Rs. 14,300 for land acquisition charges, has been sanctioned by the Cochin Durbar for the construction of the proposed hostel with necessary out-houses to be attached to the Ernaculam College.

Mr. Van Someran Pope, assumed the charge of his new appointment of special Education Officer on Monday. He will devote immediate attention to the following matters:—Revision of the curricula of girls' schools and primary schools with a view to the introduction, in connection with the latter, of agricultural and industrial training of teachers, the improvement of normal schools and the framing of a grant-in-aid and education codes. Among papers that will be placed for disposal to help him in the formation of the scheme will be the report of the Travancore Educational Committee.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 12.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that the Viceroy's Council will assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Captain Lloyd, I.M.S., acts as Professor of Biology of the Calcutta Medical College.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. S. Thomson, Chief Engineer and Secretary, Bengal Government, officiates as Secretary, Public Works Department, Government of India, vice Mr. Jacob proceeding on leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The notification imposing an additional import duty on raw sugar produced in or exported from Chile is cancelled.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Glancy, Political Agent, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Gwyther, Assistant Accountant-General, United Provinces, is granted one month's leave.

The services of Sir William Meyer are replaced at the disposal of the Madras Government.

Mr. J. S. Meston is gazetted Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India.

THE DEWALI FESTIVALS.

Shri Vikramatji or King Bikram as he is commonly known was one of the most famous kings of India, known for his popularity and charity. On his ascending the throne he took a personal interest in the welfare of his subjects and administered justice himself. Owing to a very severe famine several merchants and traders complained that they had not received their money from people with whom they had dealings. The king knew that the people were reduced to such a state of inability to discharge their debt owing to famine and he, therefore, ordered every trader and merchant in the country to submit his account books. All the debts of the helpless merchants and others were paid off from the State coffers. All accounts were settled and new books commenced from that day. This day happened to be the 30th of the Hindu month "Asso" and the next day opened the new year which the people began to count it as Vikramatji Samwat, that is to say, King Bikram's era. From to-day begins the Vikramatji Samwat 1966 and the two thousand year old practice still continues. Yesterday being the last day of the year all the Indian merchants closed their old accounts and new books were started. This ceremony which is called "vahi punjan" or worshipping the books to appeal to Lurmi, the goddess of wealth and plenty, to help them during the next year, was the principal feature in every native firm. Illuminations were made in and around their houses and places of business, and visits and calls for the interchange of greetings followed. A large number turned out to see the illuminations in the business quarters and principal native localities. The large processions of carriages through the streets and the big crowds of spectators on foot were very well managed by the police. The bustle continued until one o'clock in the morning.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN H. E. E. PROCTOR, A. D. C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 12th November.

1. The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing and practice this Saturday afternoon the 13th instant.

Train leaves Church Gate Station 2 8 p. m.

2. The Squadron will parade on Monday morning next, the 15th instant for final rehearsal in connection with the forthcoming visit of H E the Viceroy.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

Rendezvous Bombay Gymkhana 7-30 a. m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bo. L. Horse.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Nov. 12.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 29th October, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Andrew, Maj F A
Andrew, Mrs F A
Anderson, Mr J M
Brotherton, Miss M
Bateman-Champain, Capt
Connell, Miss B M
Croathwaite, Miss E
Darlington, Lt J V C
Daly, Lt C D
De Montmorency, Hon Kathleen
Darlington, Miss
Fraser, Mr W A R
George-Leguine, Mr E and Mrs
Hardinge, Miss
Hope, Miss E
Kelly, Maj G H F
Kingsford, Mr D H Mrs and child
Kelly, Mr G L and Mrs
Loveridge, Miss
Main-waring, Lt G
McDonald, Lt W
Macfarlane, Miss
Nicholas, Mr R W S
Payne, Mrs A
Shipp, Mr R C and Mrs
Scales, Mr J V and Mrs
Stott, Mr O H R
Westbrook, Mrs J D
Webster, Mr J O

FROM MARSEILLES.

Astley, Mr F
Acland, Mr H E R
Annesley, Capt the Hon
Arnsfield, Mr
Baldwin, Capt H C
Bridge, Lt R
Bomsfield, Maj
Buckland, Mr and Mrs P L
Beadle, Mr and Mrs R D
Bell, Dr N H
Baynes, Lt Col C
Barnwell, Miss
Black, Revd James
Burnett, Mr A
Barnard, Mr C H
Bowick, Mr R M
Bellogh, Miss
Baynes, Mr G
Bruce, Capt and Mrs J
Chitty, Hon Mr Justice
Chitty, Mrs
Cuming, Capt R and Mrs
Carr, Lt J C
Charmay, Mr and Mrs G
Costigan, Revd C
Claridge, Capt P S
Christie, Mrs
Chamier, Mrs and child
Capper, Maj R S
Capper, Mrs
Comte de Madre
Clibborn, Lt Col and Mrs
Drew, Maj I M
Duxbury, Mr and Mrs J R
DeCresspigny, Lt H E
Down, Lt C S
Das, Mr S R
Dupernot, Mr H E
Earle, Capt R G
Finlay, Capt R A
Fletcher, Mr Justice
Farrell, Lt G V
Fowke, Mr E M
Grant, Capt W H
Greatwood, Capt W
Gregory, Maj C L and Mrs
Gordon, Capt G S
Glenley, Mr S A
Gray, Capt E St Clare
Gardner, Mr H H
Hancock, Col F H
Hewett, Lt G
Hope, Capt A V
Harley, Mr J G
Hutchinson, Capt C A
Hunt, Capt R V
Holmwood, Mrs
Hunt, Mr F A
Hill, Mr and Mrs W E
Hasan, Mrs
Hill, Mrs Ronald and infant
Hodgson, Mr R C
Herbert, Egan, Mr V
Hull, Miss W
Hopkinson, Mr C A
Holmwood, Hon Mr Justice
Ivery, Capt T T
Johnstone Smith, Lt C A and Mrs
Jones, Mr H H
Jonason, Mrs S
Kemball, Mr H L
Kent, Mr and Mrs
Lambert, Capt W J
Leslie, Mr F N
Lincoln, Mr F
Larmour, Hon F A
Lall, Mr T
MacDonald, Mr F W
Maclean, Mr and Mrs A F
Maddox, Mr S L
Maxwell, Mrs H G
Maxwell, Maj H S
Morison, Hon Mr W F
Mitter, Mr B C
Mann, Mr Alex
Mc Intyre, Mr J F
Paleris, Mr C C
Phillips, Maj P A
Prendergast, Lt N H
Phillips, Mr W R
Pugh, Mr L
Philip, Mrs G A
Quinlan, Mr
Robertson-Glasgow, Capt
Rawlins, Mr F K Mrs and infant
Rainey, Maj E F
Robson, Mr W
Rae, Mr J R
Robinson, Mr T H
Rahman, Mr K A
Sassoon, Mrs S D
Sassoon, two Misses
Sassoon, Mr D
Sutherland, Sir G
Sutherland, Lady
Southwork, Rt Revd Lord Bishop of
Sincox, Mr A H A
Sincox, Mrs and infant
Smith, Mr and Mrs W F
Singhe, Col E
Strong, Capt
Stock, Lt H B
Steel, Capt
Talbot, Mrs and Miss
Tylden-Patterson, Capt E C
Twiss, Lt A M
Thornley, Mr R B
Wright, Mr A F
Wilson, Mr P J
Wilson, Miss
Woodroffe, Hon Mr Justice
Wallace, Capt G C L
Wilson, Capt D
Webber, Capt N W
Welch, Lt F C
Wilson, Mr E D
Watson, Mr and Mrs J
Wilkins, Maj G G

FROM BRINDISI.

Budd, Maj N
Carr, Mr W O
Barrington, Hon Justice
Merk, Mr W
Newman, Capt C N
Sevastupole, Mr M E
Twidell, Mr and Mrs J C
White, Mr W H

FOR KARACHI.

Davies, Mr S
Hodgkins, Mrs and infant
Mullen, Miss A
Northwood, Mr A
Newbold, Maj A W
Ogle, Lt F

Per s. s. "Koerber," Oct. 19.

The following passengers are expected to arrive here by Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Koerber," from Trieste, and intermediate ports on the 19th instant morning:—

Arnold Mr and Mrs
Burns, Mr C L
Bernert, Miss A
Bielley, Miss E
Chambal, Mr M B
Dunk, Mr
Francis, Miss
Franenfelder, Mr J
Godbole, Mr
Giles, Mrs C D
Huber, Mr
Hogg, Major T C
Horsoung, Major & Mrs R
Henderson, Mr and Mrs L H
Horst Mr and Mrs Van der
Hill, Miss A G
Henriken, Miss M
Hogedorn, Revd E
Janni, Mr
Jutte, Miss E
Kurten, Mr and Mrs
Krangeweld, Mr & Mrs
Kerschis, Revd M
Lorbeer, Miss M
May, Miss V
Mulliges, Mr W
Moll, Mrs
Moll, Miss
Mac Nee, Mrs
McIver, Miss F
MacIver, Mr D C
Madan, Mr J A
MacQuoid, Major
Mahringer, Miss
MacIver, Miss Cl
Nathan, Mrs
Nathan, Miss
Paets, Mr W
Patel, Mr and Mrs
Raelberg, Mr and Mrs
Rosso, Mr
Regenhardt, Mrs
Rosewearc, Miss
Rosenthal, Mr
Rune, Mr
Shepherd, Lt C J
Starling, Lt
Streicher, Revd A
Saikeld, Capt H Y
Sheercree Mr
Sathe, Mr J L
Stauber, Mr & Mrs & child
Thurn, Count
Uzel, Mr and Mrs
Winterstein, Mr and Mrs
Wadia, Mr
Williamson, de Mr and family

DEPARTURE.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Nov. 13.

The following is the list of passengers per s. s. "Salsette," Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, R. N. R., leaving Bombay to-day for Marseilles and London:—

Anderson, Mr J W
Barrow, Lady
Barrow, Miss
Cogan, Rev Dr H B
Crowle, Mr and Mrs S J
Darwood, Mr
Dobson, Miss De de R
Forbes, Mackay, Mr F
Ford, Mr J
Gray, Mr E L
Heintges, Mr C
Heintges, Mr T
Keatinge, Mr
Keatinge, Miss
Kelly, Mr E D F
Littlewood, Miss H
McIver, Mr
Mitchell, Mr J
Murray, Mrs
Nicholls, Mr J
Ogilvie, Captain D
Parr, Major
Powney, Thompson, Major
Row Nar Singh
Ross, Miss
Sarkies, Col S C (I M S)
Scott, Mr and Mrs H M
Sheen, Miss M
Stokes, Miss E H
Swan, Capt J G
Toppin, Mr S M
Tresillian, Mr A S
Urmson, Mr
Whittle, Lieut and native servant
Willoughby, M
Withall, Mr W M

Per s.s. "Persia," Nov. 17.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Persia," from Trieste, left Aden on the 10th instant and is due here on the 17th instant in the afternoon. She brings the following passengers:—

Burns, Mrs C
Berger, Mr
Bierts, Mr
Bussenius, Mr
Christo, Mr F N
Fairo, Mr A
Hochberger, Mr
Keglevich, Countess
Liebel, Mr and Mrs and child
Lehnhardt, Mr and family
Mayer, Mr Joe
Malanos, Mr B
Mink, Mr and Mrs
Nicolas, Capt and Mrs
Stanley-Reed, Mr and Mrs
Straham, Mr and Mrs
Streatfield-James, Mr and Mrs C and child
Tonein, Mr
Ward, Mr F I

ANOTHER dacoity of a serious nature is reported to have been committed at Rajhogore, a village in Manikganj. It is stated that some 40 to 50 persons who were dressed well, some with hats and coats, entered the house of one Gopinath Shaha at midnight of Wednesday and after burning down the house and a local bazar, decamped with Rs. 35,000 in cash. A special inquiry is going on.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

SLEEVES WHICH MAKE THE HANDS LOOK SMALLER.

"A beautiful hand," said Disraeli in "Henrietta Temple," "is an excellent thing in women. It is a charm that never palls, and better than all it is a means of fascination that never disappears. Women carry a beautiful hand with them to the grave, when a beautiful face has long ago vanished or ceased to enchant." Such a distribe, writes a lady correspondent from Paris, is well worth impressing upon women in general, for a beautiful hand is one of the rarest of gifts. We do a great deal towards its possession by calling in the art of the manicurist, but very few women seem actually to realise how much the sleeve of the gown has to say on the subject.

THE USES OF THE MITAINE CUFF.

As a matter of fact, the woman who owns large hands should cling like a limpet to the long glove-tight mitaine sleeve, which is one of the features of to-day. It is not often that the three-quarter and long sleeves appear simultaneously, and that we have only to take our choice and sun ourselves in the smiles of la Mode, no matter which we select. Such however, is the case just now. A sleeve that ends in a mitred point over the hand, hiding the greater part of it and almost touching the knuckles, makes it not only look much smaller but gives it a kind of fictitious fragility and whiteness which is just what we are all striving after. A little ruffle of creamy lace inserted inside the sleeve is another attribute which has a capital effect and which is quite permissible nowadays. On the other hand, the era when short sleeves were worn generally in winter was almost fatal to the woman with large bones. With the skin of the arm exposed to the cold, it was always difficult to keep the hand white, whilst a large wrist bone was terribly "en evidence" under the same conditions. The French-woman suffers far less than her English cousin in this respect, small hands and feet being a more general possession than on the home side of the Channel, while the majority pay closer attention to the ordinary care of the hands, the wearing of gloves as well as the choice of good soaps and creams, and home manicure.

EVENING GOWNS WITH LONG SLEEVES.

But to return to the subject of sleeves. Not a few of the simple evening gowns of velvet, as well as those designed for afternoon wear, have the long tight manche, the effect being decidedly pretty if a little Quakerish. An example in prunelle velvet was treated in this manner, the hem of the gown being edged with skunk, which is the favourite fur with dressmakers and milliners at the present moment. A narrow strip of the same pelt outlined the wrists and marked the line of the decolletage, which was cut into a sharp point, while the corsage was slightly draped over the shoulders and fastened to the left side, the skirt being likewise draped round the figure and the folds caught on the left hip. For home dinner wear these plaid velvet frocks are charming, while they are wonderfully becoming in the sober dark colours which are so fashionable nowadays. A white neck looks dazzling against the rich material and dark fur, and for winter wear in the ruddy glow of the firelight the ensemble has a very picturesque effect.

VELVET WITH CLOTH STRIPES.

Another gown was in mouse-coloured velvet, with a very broad stripe of plain cloth. This is one of the latest expedients of the manufacturer, who may well be congratulated on the alliance, and has a charming effect when worn by a tall figure, the contrast of the two materials being, however, too strong for a short woman. The gown was fashioned en princesse, and fitted perfectly, the stripes being cleverly managed to disappear over the slim waist, and open out again as the line of the hips was reached. The favourite edging of fur was to be seen in this connection as well, while the corsage was carried well up to the throat with a neck band of the same and a tiny beige tucker.

CHERRY COLOURED MOUSSELINE DE SOIE

Some of the theatre gowns won by Frenchwomen are very novel and elaborate. A lovely example was carried out in cherry coloured mousseline de soie with a small open decolletage, surrounded with embroidery ton sur ton. Beneath the embroidered bands the corsage was lightly draped into a waist sash of silk in the same hue, while the skirt was finely gathered, the fulness being concentrated under an embroidered band to match that on the corsage, and worked at the hem both back and front, the sides of the gown falling straight to the ground. The embroidered band was about five inches deep and of the same length across as the usual tablier. The evening cloak which was worn over it was of cachemire de soie in the same shade of cerise, the bodice part being spliced into the "skirts" at the waist, while rows of fine stitching outlined the meeting of the different breadths. The cloak was seamless behind, and the sleeves were cut in one—Japanese fashion—with it, the embroidered fronts being perfectly straight.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day:—

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Eileen IV.....	Scr	R. W. Fisher

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Among the many features of this publication will be the following

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AFTER MANY YEARS,
By G. R. Sims.

THE GUEST AT THE INN,
By David Lyall.

MR. TOVEY'S CHRISTMAS EVE,
By Tom Gallon.

NORTH FOR CHRISTMAS,
By John Strange Winter.

CHRISTMAS IN MANY LANDS,
By William Le Queux.

THREE AND A CHRISTMAS TREE,
By Justin McCarthy.

ON EARTH PEACE,
By the Queen of Roumania.

COLONEL BAIGENT,
By Q.

THE WANDERER,
By Dorothea Deakin.

THE GREY LADY OF LAKESIDE,
By E. Everett Green.

The Number will contain many Illustrations and the following Special Attractions :—

Louis Wain's Cat Pictures.

Chuckles in Chalk by Percy French.

Christmas Conundrums,

Cookery and Dont's.

Edgar Lander's Humorous Sketches.

George Robey on Pantomimes.

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N.B.—A number of pages will be reserved for advertisements. Applications for space should be sent early to the Manager,

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NOTCE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, NOV. 13, 1909.

ANOTHER TRY FOR THE SOUTH POLE.

WHETHER the North Pole has been reached by Dr. Cook, by Commander Peary, or by both, or not at all, must remain a matter of faith until proof of the triumph of either—or both—be found on the spot itself, by at least two enterprising witnesses. Both explorers are American and claim that they handed over the North Pole directly they touched it to the tender keeping of America. Since doubts arose in the minds of men as to the authenticity of Dr. Cook's announcement, and since the outbreak of unseemly alteration between his partisans and those of Commander Peary, there has been manifest in England a desire to secure the trophy of the South Pole, and for this purpose to lose no time in starting an effective British expedition, a meeting was convened at the Mansion House where many Arctic and Antarctic explorers and influential men assembled. The Lord Mayor, with his usual ready encouragement of all enterprises to promote scientific or national objects, expressed his confidence that money might be raised among the people of England for a new Antarctic Expedition, manned by Englishmen, which it is hoped Captain Scott, R. N., will lead into far Southern latitudes in August next year, fully equipped for Polar conquest. Captain Scott estimates that £40,000 will start his venture and maintain it for the first year. The "Discovery" expedition cost £92,000 for ship, outfit, and maintenance for three years and a quarter. The experience gained on that voyage will result in an economy in the outfit that will add not to cripple the efficiency of the new one. Captain Scott has his plans ready and he told the meeting what items would be necessary for the equipment of the party he intended to lead, the most important of these were wages and salaries. He could command any number of unpaid volunteers, for the trip, but he did not want a geologist who did not know geology, nor a cook who could not cook. So he is determined to pay well for the services of a competent staff. In the matter of provisions, Arctic explorers have learned much and their experience combined with "the Patriotic feeling of commercial firms," will reduce the cost of that department. He will dispense with the balloon which the "Discovery" expedition brought with them to get a good look over the other side of the great Ice Barrier, and which cost £1,500. Captain Scott hopes that if England provides £40,000 to pay for the expedition for one year, the Overseas Dominions may be counted upon for help to carry on the work in Antarctic waters—or ice—for the time wanted to bring it to a successful issue. He expects help from Australia, which from its position in the Southern Sea, must be deeply interested in the meteorological and magnetic observations of the expedition.

Captain Scott's references to the work already done by British explorers in the Antarctic regions should have aroused a desire for further discoveries. His pertinent query whether Englishmen did or did not want a British subject to be the first to get to the South Pole, was answered vigorously in the affirmative. Disclaiming all envy of what was past—meaning no doubt the travels of Cook and Peary—and believing that a great nation should strive to excel in every direction of human enterprise, he declared himself ready to lead a new attempt to reach the South Pole. Perfectly satisfied as this gallant naval officer is with his present position at the Admiralty, he is more than willing to set forth on the adventure. Even if he and his comrades should fail, he assured the audience that the nation would never have cause to doubt the story they would tell. The man in the street was voiced by Sir Conan Doyle who vouched for the strong sentiments of that indispensable individual in respect of the one Pole that remained to be discovered. It must be our Pole, he insisted, and the City of London must be true to its traditions and make it financially possible to reach it. There is much reason to hope that the response to the appeal will be prompt and satisfactory, for the work done already by Captain Scott and Mr. Shackleton is fully recognised. The mighty Ice Barrier, that defied the first expedition, has been turned and found to stretch 500 miles in one direction and 300 in another, a great continent extending to within 100 miles of the South Pole has been located and partly explored, adding much to our knowledge of those regions. Such meteorological data as have been marked down only what the desire of scientists for more. The fixing of the present position of the magnetic pole of the earth should have cleared the hearts of many geographers, and geologists must feel inspired by the specimens brought home by Professor David in the "Nimrod." The experts that will take up the work in the expedition will, no dobt, find a key to the frozen history of the Great Southern continent.

A correspondent in the *Times*, referring to Professor David's collection of fossils, takes the optimistic view that one of these may prove to be a section of a fossil pine-tree and, if so, it will open up a vista of "possibilities as to the Antarctic past." This cheerful suggestion is controverted by Mr. E. A. Newell Arber, of Cambridge, who shudders at this "faint re-echo of the wild assertions which found such a prominent place in the cheaper press on the return of Captain Scott's expedition." It was Mr. Arber who had to examine in cold scientific blood, the specimens that were rejoiced over as "missing links that would revolutionise the whole of our ideas as to the biology of this world and the next, to say nothing of the past." "Carbonaceous smudges" is the name he gives to those fossils and he proceeds to show what small knowledge of Antarctic flora is displayed by the *Times* correspondent in his well-meant effort to spur on the public to support Antarctic research Professor Armer quotes French documents to prove that the Swedish Antarctic expedition brought back several "floras" of the Jurassic and Tertiary ages from far southern latitudes some years before other explorers attempted to study the geology of that icy region. Having seen these very specimens himself at Stockholm, he finds that "the extraordinary resemblance of these plants in general appearance (to say nothing of their actual specific identity in several instances) to well-known representatives of the Lower Oolite flora of the Yorkshire coast, may well give rise to reflections even more extended than those expressed" by the writer in the *Times*. Swedish professors have been at work for forty years studying and deciphering the story buried in Arctic fossils and know more about those interesting relics than any other scientists, according to Mr. Newell Arber. If the geologists who accompany Captain Scott find on investigation that vegetation was once spread over what is now an ice-bound waste, that in those far-off days may have supported a powerful fauna, it should delight the romantic minds of both these writers. The tiny specimens of the torpid kind of life still lingering in Antarctic lakes brought home by the Shackleton expedition may fire the biologist to further research, Captain Scott will have objects enough in his expedition if King Edward VII Land is to be thoroughly explored and its mountains scaled, the coast line defined, the movements of the great Ice Barrier detected and the progress of the giant glaciers traced. If to all this he added the crowning glory of planting the British flag firmly on the South Pole, Captain Scott may well feel rewarded for his altruism in sacrificing his certain prospects of a brilliant naval career to an enterprise full of danger. Major Leonard Darwin might describe attempts to reach either Pole of the earthly home of the human race as feats that must not be encouraged by the Geographical Society, but he also expressed an earnest hope that subscribers may render it possible for Captain Scott to start on the expedition next August. He looks for definite scientific results, not for a mere "scamper to the South Pole and back again."

AGRICULTURE IN BURMA.

ALTHOUGH a lack of finance has somewhat curtailed the work of the Agricultural Department of Burma during the past year, it is evident from the annual report for the year ending June 30th last that excellent work has been done in several directions. The Department has done a large amount of experimental work in regard to the introduction of new crops which, if it has not been entirely successful has been very instructive, but before referring to that in detail, we may mention the important decision which was reached in conference with the Inspector-General, when he visited the province. This was in regard to the proposed Agricultural College. The establishment of this institution, has been abandoned, not so much on account of the financial difficulties to which we refer above, but because the Government with commendable foresight have realised that the time is scarcely ripe for it. While the general standard of vernacular education throughout the province is good—remarkably good, the report tells us—the higher English qualifications which would be necessary for the appreciation of a course of scientific education are very rare. The number of students, therefore, who would be able to profit from such an institution, must be extremely small. Again it is thought improbable that students would be attracted simply by a desire for agricultural training, and attendance would be limited to those who were anxious to obtain employment in the Department. Consequently, the Government have decided to limit work at the outset to experiment on the farm and the training of Burmese field assistants. For this purpose and for the training of actual cultivators, a vernacular school will be established. At the same time the idea of an agricultural college which undoubtedly, under more favourable circumstances, could be an institution of enormous value, is not to be lost sight of, and the possibility is mentioned, that with a general advance in education, the idea may eventually be revived to some purpose. The abandonment of two other projects is solely due to financial reasons. These are the proposed experimental farms at Hmawbi and Meiktila, and the land which had been acquired for the former has been leased to cultivators.

Regarding the experimental work, we are told that a new variety of paddy was tried in the Akyab district, but apparently the cultivators did not use it with success. This apparently was entirely their fault, and not in any way due to unsuitability of the plant, for the report says "the chief obstacle to improvement is the apathy and dishonesty of the people, who cultivate in a slovenly fashion and habitually water the paddy brought in for export." The cultivation of 'tadaungbo' paddy is on the increase. The recent floods caused by the bursting of the Pagaing bund ruined all the paddy crop except the 'tadaungbo' variety, some of which was saved. This should increase its popularity. It can be grown apparently in any depth of water so long as there is no current. Flowing water is fatal to it, but early ploughing and planting greatly contribute to its success in deeply flooded areas. The experiments made with tea were unsuccessful owing to the fact that the seed which was obtained from Bengal turned out to be bad. However, the opinion is now held that the seed of the indigenous plant is necessary for new cultivation, and should be obtained from the Pelaungs, if the experiments are continued, as presumably they will be. Cotton is another crop with which experiments have failed, and the failure of various kinds of Egyptian cottons supplied for small experiments at Prome and Rangoon indicates the general unsuitability of the Lower Burma soil and climate for cotton cultivation. It is singular, however, as showing what can be done in a few neighbourhoods that some long stapled Pernambuco cotton, grown on a plantation in the Amherst division was awarded a diploma of honour at the Indian section of the Franco-British Exhibition last year. The owner unfortunately has had to abandon this plantation owing to difficulty in procuring labour. Seed supplied from this plantation failed to germinate at Mandalay, and it has now been decided in regard to Upper Burma, that before attempting to introduce exotics, there shall be a thorough examination of the varieties now grown in order to ascertain the possibilities of improving these. The Department has been endeavouring, one may note in conclusion, to teach the countryman improved methods by means of agricultural shows, and its experience is that they were so poorly attended as not to be worth the money spent upon them. However, it is a sensible suggestion to hold them at times of festival, when large gatherings of people are brought together, and this might be put into effect with practical results.

HYPNOTISM IN MEDICINE.

FROM a layman's point of view the most striking feature of this year's Harveian oration, which was delivered before the Royal College of Physicians during mail week was undoubtedly Dr Savage's suggestion that the scientific study of hpynotism should be seriously taken up by the medical faculty in England. Dr. Savage is an eminent authority on diseases of the mind, whose pronounced advocacy of any method of treatment is bound to receive the weighty consideration of the leaders of his profession. We are told that his suggestion was well received by the College, and it is not unlikely that it will mark a new departure in medical investigation in the home country. Dr. Savage complained that in recognition of the importance of the subject England is lagging behind. "Other countries," he said, "are investigating the matter thoroughly. Surely in England it should be taken up seriously. Evidently he would like to see as much attention paid to it in England, as for instance, it is receiving from the work of M Charcot's institute in Paris. Although he pointed out the anatomy of the brain is fairly well understood, we have not yet reached to an understanding of its physiology. To quote his apt simile "we are like drivers who know the streets of a city and their relative positions, but know little or nothing of what is going on inside the houses." Dr. Savage's encouragement to hypnotism as a mode of treatment, will no doubt at least lead to a more extended private study of the subject by medical men. It is no secret that medical men of standing, both in London and the provinces, have for long resorted to hypnotism in certain cases, under circumstances which give rise to no objection. But in the hands of the quack it is a dangerous instrument and the adoption of Dr. Savage's views would, it is not too much to say, protect the public from a grave danger. In the interest both of themselves and of their patients, the medical profession might properly claim the sole right to prescribe and administer such a remedy, after thoroughly investigating its potency.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. and O. mail steamer "Salsette," were:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Chitty and Mrs. Chitty, the Hon. Mr. Justice Woodroffe, Sir G. Sutherland and Lady Sutherland, the Hon. de Montmorency, the Hon. Mr. Justice Fletcher, the Right Revd. Lord Bishop of Southwark, the Hon. Mr. W. F. Morrison, the Hon. Mr. F. Larmour and the Hon. Mr. J. Harrington.

MR. L. S. S. O'MALLEY, C.S.I., is likely to be appointed Superintendent of the Bengal Census. The preliminary arrangements will be at once proceeded with and the local Government is busy in issuing instructions.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

BERMONDSEY—AND AFTER.

Proposed New Indian Club.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

THE return of Mr. Dumphreys was a foregone conclusion or had been for at least four or five days past, but his election by so large a majority was wholly unexpected by his opponents up to the last moment. They had calculated upon his being only slightly ahead of Mr. Hughes, instead of which his majority is close upon a thousand. The fact that the combined vote of the Liberal and the Socialist is 448 more than the number Mr. Dumphreys polled, is the only comfort the Ministerialists can gain from the decision of the transpontine constituency. Undoubtedly, the supporters of Mr. Salter as well as those of Mr. Hughes are in favour of the Budget, but Budget or no, the Socialist candidate declares that if he had not been in the field approximately 500 of those who went to the poll on his favour would have abstained. Mr. Salter also believes, and I think he has some foundation for his belief, that if the election had taken place a week ago he would have been second on the list. Naturally, the Conservatives are elated as the following selection from the telegrams that have overwhelmed "old Jack" as the victor is familiarly and affectionately called in Bermondsey, show :—The Duke of Abercorn.—"I believe you have saved the country. Splendid." The Duke of Rutland,—"Hearty congratulations from an old friend and fellow-worker." Sir John Aird.—"Bravo Dumphreys! Many congratulations *and thanks. Am sending you a silver cup.*" The Italics are mine. It is too early yet to say what effect the Tariff Reform victory will have on the peers, but it certainly will not make them less inclined to throw out the Budget if that be their present intention.

WHEN SCOT MEETS SCOT THEN COMES—

Mr. Balfour's remarks at the Junior Constitutional Club about the Advocate-General, and Mr. Ure's rejoinder at Rochdale, are quite in the old approved manner and seem to bring us back to the days when Mr. Chamberlain was being held up to scorn by those who are now his sworn friends, and when Lord Randolph Churchill was pouring the vials of his wrath upon the head of an old man in a hurry. Except for Mr. Lloyd-George's occasional efforts, political platform oratory has been rather colourless in recent years. The two speeches to which I have referred show that the old spirit is still alive, though it has been dormant so long. One can understand the indignation of the Conservatives. If it gets abroad that they intend, if they have the the chance, to abolish old age pensions, their chances of an early return to power are doubtless, assuming old age pensions are as popular as we are led to suppose. The supposition may be correct. It is certainly correct of those who receive them, but whether those who are taxed to provide the money which is required to pay the pensions are equally pleased is a thing we shall not know for certain until after the General Election. Practically the whole of Mr. Balfour's speech was devoted to Mr. Ure, in fact it almost appears as if the luncheon had been arranged for the purpose of enabling him to deal with the Advocate-General. Mr. Balfour, in the course of his indignant outburst, said:—"I do not wish to judge too harshly the expressions of an excited orator talking to an excited audience. They will be betrayed into rash and unjustifiable statements and they pay the penalty. They have more or less given themselves over to their critics. They have used expressions which they cannot justify and they must accept the natural penalty of that offence, and have those expressions thrown in their teeth in the ordinary course of political debate. But I do not wish to judge such lapses, however regrettable, in too harsh a spirit. You cannot expect a nation of 40 millions of people, all interested in politics, to deal with the burning questions of the day, like two draftsmen sitting over a Bill and discussing how a particular provision should be expressed in legal language. It is the frigid and calculated lie which moves my indignation. I really think it is an outrage, not upon a particular party, but upon something bigger than any party, upon the whole fabric of free institutions, that lies should be carefully thought out, deliberately coined, and then put into illegitimate circulation." Mr. Balfour went on to say that he had never allowed public differences to interfere with private friendship, and he hoped he never should. Nevertheless it was necessary to protest sometimes. The worst offender at this moment by far was, he declared, the Lord Advocate. A more scandalous dereliction of duty than that of which he had been guilty had "never been seen in politicians of his eminence, either of his personal ability or of his high office." He had gone on, either by direct statement or by unmistakable suggestion, repeating a calumny which he must have known was a calumny. I confess," exclaimed the Conservative leader, "that I am sorry that the Lord Advocate is a Scotsman. It seems to me that by the course which he has adopted steadily, persistently, intentionally, with plain and obvious design, he has dishonoured the profession to which he belongs, he has dishonoured the office which he holds, and he has dishonoured the country in which he was born." Here is Mr. Ure's reply :—"You who have read it (Mr. Balfour's speech) must agree with me that it was couched in terms which travel far beyond the region of ordinary political controversy, which transgressed all proprieties, and which violated all the decencies usually observed in public discussion in this country. If indeed there were even a shred, the faintest vestige, of foundation for the charges which Mr. Balfour levelled at me yesterday afternoon, they would necessarily involve my immediate withdrawal from public life." After some further remarks to the same effect the Lord Advocate asked his audience to turn with him to the facts on which Mr. Balfour "placed this outrageous and abominable accusation." Mr. Ure proceeded :—"In several speeches which I have made I said that, if this Budget was rejected and if the Government was beaten, I doubted the ability of our political opponents in finding the money wherewith to pay the pensions to the aged poor, by the only method of raising that money which they had ever stated as an alternative to the Budget. I said on every occasion that I did not impugn the perfect good faith or good intentions of my political opponents, but I gave my reasons for holding that, in spite of their best intentions, they could not find money in the way, and the only way, by which Mr. Balfour and his friends said the money could be found." He continued:—"I then proceeded to inquire how the money could be raised by means of Tariff Reform. (Hear, hear.) I bar a tax upon food as a means of raising revenue, because Mr. Balfour himself had expressly said at Birmingham on November 14, 1907, that his plan of Tariff Reform involved no increase in the proportion of the burden of taxation to be borne by the labouring classes. That necessarily barred food taxes as a means of raising revenue. I barred raw material, because Mr. Balfour in the same speech emphatically stated that no tax would ever be levied on raw material, and by this process of exclusion I pointed out that nothing was left on which to impose duties except on manufactured articles. From the Board of Trade returns for the last quarter, I found and pointed out that a Customs duty of 10 per cent. upon manufactured articles would yield only £9,175,000, and I pointed out further that, if a quarter of that sum was deducted for diminished importation consequent on the duty and if £2,000,000 was deducted, which I estimated would be the additional cost of the collection of the duty, then we were left with less than £5,000,000—a sum which manifestly falls far short of what is necessary to pay the pensions, leaving altogether out of account the needs of the Navy. I pointed out further that, if Tariff Reform was resorted to as a means of raising revenue, then the new duties could not be levied until the year 1915, and I detailed various steps that must be taken to bring the Tariff into operation, which led me to that conclusion, and then I asked the question :—How, if Tariff Reform be his only alternative to the Budget, is it possible to finance the pensions?" Mr. Byles, with perhaps more zeal than discretion, attempted to raise the question in the House of Commons yesterday by means of a question addressed to the Prime Minister. The hon. member for North Salford inquired whether Mr. Asquith's attention had been drawn to a recent speech of the leader of the Opposition, casting very grave reflections on the honour and probity of a member of the Government, and whether he proposed to take any action. The Speaker is certainly a wise man, and was equal to the occasion. "If," he said, "we once begin admitting questions in regard to speeches made on political platforms, I am afraid our time would be very fully occupied, and we should have no time for the business of the country." The incident ended in laughter and Mr. Asquith looked greatly relieved

ROYAL COMMISSIONS.

If, as their opponents hope and perhaps believe, the days of the Government are numbered, His Majesty's advisers are dying gamely. They are in fact very much alive for men about to pass away and one of the men's evidences of their vitality, is the announcement this morning of the appointment of two Royal Commissions—one dealing with the question of divorce and the other with the delicate problem of the selection of the Great Unpaid. It is not usual I believe for a Government to appoint Royal Commissions of this kind on the very eve of a dissolution. Some people, however, will say that so far as one of the new Commissions is concerned, it is only a device to placate certain classes of Liberal voters who are influential numerically if not otherwise. The people referred to, as is well-known, have been very angry with the Lord Chancellor for his refusal to make every Tom, Dick and Harry of the Liberal Party a J.P., but it is not quite easy to see how the inquiry ordered is calculated to conciliate the disappointed aspirants to Magisterial honours. The duty entrusted to the Commission is "to consider and report whether any and what steps should be taken to faciliate the selection of the most suitable persons to be Justices of the Peace irrespective of creed and political opinion." This seems to promise an even worse time for the local politicians with no other claims than political services, and if that is the case from the strictly party point of view, the Government would perhaps have been better advised to leave the matter alone. Some of us would like the Commission to have been granted greater powers. We hear a great deal in these days about effete institutions. I am not sure that the adjective does not apply to the Honorary Magistracy as well as to some other institutions At all events, the time is, I think, approaching when Parliament will deem it wise to consider whether the system of Stipendiary Magistrates, such as exists in the Metropolis and the larger provincial towns, should not be made general throughout the country. These Magistrates might, like the County Court Judges, have their Circuits and the expense need not be much greater, for the salaries of these itinerant dispensers of justices could at least be partially met by reductions in the present expenditure. For example, it would not be necessary to have a trained lawyer as Magistrates' clerk. We should never think of allowing civil cases to be tried by laymen. Is not the administration of criminal justice as important as ordinary litigation? The Commission is a very representative one and would be competent to deal with the larger issues I have ventured to indicate. Lord James of Hereford is president and there are three other peers (Lords Jersey, Chichester and Hamilton of Dalzell). The House of Commons is largely represented, perhaps too largely. Out of the 16 Commissioners eight occupy seats in the House of Commons and two were formerly members of that assembly. The existing M P.'s are Lord Robert Cecil, Sir Osmond Williams, Mr. Verney, Mr. W. Ryland Adkins, Mr. T. Gair Ashton, Mr. W. C. Budgeman, Mr. Henderson, and Mr. Simon. The two ex-members are Sir William Hart Dyke and Mr. Henry Hobhouse, both Unionists. I do not know for what special reason Sir Francis Mowatt was selected, except that he is a very able man. The Commission would have been strengthened by two or three Provincial Mayors.

The other and perhaps more important Commission owes its origin, I suppose to the notable speech made by Lord Gorell about the time of his retirement from the Presidentship of the Divorce Court, and it is only right that he should have been chosen as Chairman. It will be remembered that the principal points of the speech in question were the necessity of making it possible for very poor people to obtain divorces and the desirability of excluding the Press from the trials of these unsavoury cases. The full terms of the reference to the Commission are as follows:—

"To inquire into the present state of the law and the administration thereof in divorce and matrimonial causes and applications for separation orders, especially with regard to the position of the poorer classes in relation thereto, and the subject of the publication of reports of such causes and applications; and to report whether any and what amendments should be made in such law or the administration thereof, or with regard to the publication of such reports.

"The Commissioners will further have power to make an interim report with a view of enabling such steps as they may recommend to be taken for the redress of any hardship from which, in their opinion, the poorer classes may suffer under the existing law and administration."

Besides the names mentioned in Reuter's telegram, the following are members of the Commission:—Lord Derby, Mr. Burt, M.P., Lord Guthrie (a Scottish Judge), Sir William Anson, M.P., Sir Lewis Dibdin (Dean of the Arches), Sir George White, M.P., Judge Tindal Atkinson, Mr. Edgar Brierley (Stipendiary Magistrate of Manchester), Mr. Rufus Isaacs, M.P., and Mr. J. A. Spender, Editor of the *Westminster Gazette*. Mr. Spender's appointment is as interesting as that of Lady Frances Balfour and Mrs. Tennant.

(Concluded on page 8.)

AMERICA IN THE PACIFIC.

NAVAL BASE IN HAWAII.

Changes in Manila.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

A telegram from Washington states that President Taft has approved the recommendation of the Army and Navy Board in favour of making Pearl Harbour Hawaii, the Naval base in the Pacific.

It has been decided to construct a temporary station at Olongapo, and to abandon the improvement of Manila Harbour, leaving the protection of the Philippines to the Army.

AMERICAN LABOURITES AND LLOYD-GEORGE.

Fight against Aristocracy and Property

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

Toronto advices report that at a Convention of the American Federation of Labour, the addresses of Messrs. Clynes and Gill, Labour, Members of Parliament, were greeted with an ovation.

A resolution was passed expressing appreciation and admiration of that great tribune of the people, Mr. Lloyd-George, in his fight against aristocracy and property.

HUNGARIAN INDEPENDENTS.

Oppose a Coalition Cabinet.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

Budapesth telegrams state that a meeting of the Independence Party has passed a resolution by 120 votes to 74, opposing the proposed coalition Cabinet, and insisting that the Government programme shall include universal suffrage and the establishment of an Independent National Bank.

M. Kosauth protested and has seceded from the Party.

ARCHDUKE FERDINAND AND THE KAISER.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

The Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his consort have arrived in Berlin. The Kaiser met them at the station and extended a hearty welcome.

THE AUSTRALIAN STRIKE.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

Telegrams from Sydney state that there is no coal for sale and firewood is twenty-five shillings per ton. The poorer inhabitants are combining to cook meals at one fire. The Smelters' Union has decided not to use imported coal.

LATER.

Sydney telegrams state that the strikers have cabled to Japanese miners for support.

STORMS IN THE WEST INDIES.

An Unfortunate Scare.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

The complete interruption of cables to Jamaica, due apparently to the destruction of the cable houses by storms and floods, caused an unfounded earthquake scare.

THE VICEROY'S CUP MEETING.

English Jockey Engaged.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 11.

Lord Marcus Beresford has selected the Jockey, C. Heckford to go to the Christmas Meeting in Calcutta. He will return to England at the end of February.

THE STEINHEIL CASE.

Charge of Matricide Withdrawn.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

The prosecution in the Steinheil case have withdrawn the charge of matricide, and substituted one of complicity. It is rumoured that an accomplice is about to be arrested.

A BOSTON MILLIONAIRE'S LEGACY.

For a School of Peace.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

Mr. Glun, a wealthy Boston publisher announces that he will devote £10,000 sterling annually to promote peace, and he will assign two hundred thousand pounds in his will for this purpose. He intends to establish a school of peace with a large staff of lecturers.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

Date of Dissolution Given.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

The *Daily Telegraph* states that the dissolution will take place on the 10th of January.

THE "ALL RED" RAILWAY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

The *Standard* states that Government will subsidize railway extension to Blackwood as part of the "All Red" scheme.

THE COMING FIGHT ON THE BUDGET.

Forcing an Appeal to the Country.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

Mr. Lloyd-George last night attended the Savoy theatre where a programme includes a topical satirical song about the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Suffragettes created a demonstration, carrying feeding tubes and bottles. They were ejected after some disturbance. Mr. Lloyd-George was cheered.

LATER.

The exact terms of the Resolution which the Opposition propose to move in the Lords is an object of anxious speculation. It is believed that without rejecting the Budget the Lords will pass a resolution which they will send to the Commons declaring that they must withhold their assent until the will of country has been ascertained.

MOB LAW IN AMERICA.

Two Men Lynched.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

At Cairo, Illinois, a mob of ten thousand, including many women, lynched and burned a Negro who had violated a girl. The mob raided the gaol, but were unable to find the Negro's accomplice. They then tore down a cage containing a white man, accused of murdering his wife, and hanged him on the telegraph pole. The mob is still committing excesses and eleven companies of militia have been summoned.

ATTEMPTED LOOTING A BANK.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 12.

A telegram from Louisville states that a robber shot with a revolver and killed the cashier of the Bank of New Albany and Indiana and mortally wounded the manager, the assailant fled to a boat on the Ohio River where he was arrested by a police motor boat.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The Liverpool Cup.

LONDON, NOVEMBER. 12.

The race for the Liverpool Autumn Cup wa run at Liverpool this afternoon with the following result :—

Santeve 1
Symons Pride..... 2
Bridge of Earn 3

Seventeen ran. The race was won by a short head with three-quarters of a length between second and third.

Betting at the start was :—
100 to 9 against Santeve.
10 to 1 against Symons Pride.
6 to 1 against Bridge of Earn.

ASSAULTING A JUDGE.

Unsuccessful Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 12.

Mr. Justice Tudball in the Allahabad High Court has delivered judgment in an application for the revision of sentence. The applicant Ghazi Culvar had been sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and had also been bound over to keep the peace for one year under Section 332 I.P.C. for assaulting Babu Prag Das, Judge, Small Causes Court, Allahabad, who called accused *Jhuta* and *Baiman*. Mr. Justice Tudball said the object of using a shoe in this country is to cause disgrace and dishonour to the assaulted person, and this beyond doubt was this applicant's idea. In view of these facts, his Lordship saw no reason to hold that too severe a sentence has been imposed. The use of the terms *Jhuta* and *Baiman* on bench may or may not be improper, but in either case their use is not such a provocation as to demand the imposition of a lesser sentence than the one imposed. The application was, therefore, rejected.

LEGALITY OF FORCED LABOUR.

View of Judicial Commissioner, Oudh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 12.

A case in connection with "begar" (impressed labour) came up on appeal before the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh from Gonda. Two chaprasis one orders from the Tehsildar seized a cart belonging to two men public purposes and forcibly began to take it to the Tehsil. The cartmen not only objected to such use of their cart and bullocks but refused to work as drivers and ran away. By order of the Tehsildar the cart was taken to the village of the owners to be restored to them by the chaprasis who were then assaulted by the owners and other villagers. They were prosecuted, convicted and punished.

The Judicial Commissioner was struck by the illegality of the action taken by the chaprasis. The obtaining of carts by Tehsildars for public purposes he held, was a matter for contract and amicable arrangement but obliging or compelling cartmen to give their services in a direction they had no mind to was surely reprehensible conduct. The conviction was upheld, but the sentence of imprisonment was reduced to the period already undergone.

MELARAM'S GALLANT ACTION.

Pension Granted to Widow and Son.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 12.

The Government of India have sanctioned a pension to the widow and son of Melaram who lost his life in assisting the Police to arrest a Pathan who ran amuck on the Overbridge near the Railway Station at Lahore. The Pathan stabbled two constables and a Sadhu the latter died from the wounds.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO BHOPAL.

The Staff Victorious at Polo.

TWO SPEECHES BY THE COUNTESS OF MINTO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOPAL, NOVEMBER 12.

To-day was a busy day at Bhopal. At 7-30 a m. there was a polo match on the American system between two Bhopal teams and the Viceroy's staff who had been mounted by Colonel Obeidulla Khan, A. D. C. The Viceroy's staff proved victorious, scoring five goals to the Bhopal A team's four, and their D team's two.

In the early morning Lady Minto, accompanied by Lady Antrim, Lady Eileen Elliot and Mrs. Bagley, visited the Lady Lansdowne Hospital, where she was received by Her Highness the Begum, and conducted over the building. Lady Minto showed the keenest interest in all the arrangements. The Begum Saheb expended much time and trouble on the hospital, which is very well equipped and quite up-to-date, and the management reflects much credit on the able Lady Doctor in charge, Mrs. Dissint Barnes. The Begum and Her Excellency then drove to the Sultania girls' school, a purdah institution, founded by the Begum, where an address was presented by the principal, Mrs. Baksh. The address gave a brief history of female education in Bhopal, which has made rapid strides under the fostering care of the present ruler, and thanked Lady Minto for her warm interest in this, as in every other movement for the improvement of the condition of Indian women.

LADY MINTO'S REPLY.

Her Excellency replied as follows :—

Your Highness and Ladies, I am deeply touched by your remarks regarding the pleasure caused by His Excellency's and my visit to Bhopal, and also by the importance you attach to my visit to the Sultania girls' school. In no State in India, should the condition of its female population be so well considered as here in Bhopal, having as it has had a succession of four female rulers. Under such unique circumstances, it is peculiarly fitting that the womanly heart of the ruler of Bhopal should turn in sympathy to female education. The influence of women is as great, as vast and as beneficial in India, as in the Western Hemisphere. All over the world it is the mothers, who have influenced past generations and who will still exert that influence over the generations of the present and of the future. But it must be remembered that in order to maintain a healthy influence, the women of all nations must be in sympathy and in touch with the times. I have often heard of your Highness' endeavours to promote the cause of female education in your state, and I thoroughly agree with the sentiments, which Mrs. Baksh has just uttered regarding Your Highness' wise attitude in strictly respecting the purdah system, although in many ways this system may have its disadvantage. No real progress can be made if ancient customs are rudely broken, in contradiction to the wishes of those by whom that very progress is most desired.

I am glad to hear that the character of the education given here is of a highly practical nature. I am glad also to note that the list of subjects taught is headed by that of religious instruction. At present female education in India is in its infancy, but the strides that it has made during the last few years are enormous. Up to now European models have been taken for text books and subjects, but I have no doubt that before long Indian ladies will write their own text books, and strike out with their own ideas, borrowing the experience and accumulated wisdom of the West to quicken the experience and inherited traditions of the East. I consider that the growth in your numbers is a most happy augury, and I trust that it will continue in the future. Before closing, I should like to quote to you a few words spoken by Sir Charles Wood, who was afterwards Lord Hallifax, which I think are particularly appropriate to the present occasion: "By female education a far greater proportional impulse is imparted to the educational and moral tone of the people than by the education of men." These words are very true as with a nation as domesticated as the peoples of India, the mother and wife wield real power. If their development is allowed to lag behind that of the men, the country cannot progress. I again thank you for the reception you have given me here to-day, and wish this institution all success.

VISIT TO THE LADIES' CLUB.

An adjournment was then made to the Princess of Wales' Club for ladies, which Lady Minto declared open. This interesting institution represents, the beginning of a great movement towards the development of social life in Bhopal. In the address presented on the occasion, stress was laid on the gratitude, with which the touching sympathy shown by the late Queen, the present Queen and the Princess of Wales, in all that concerns the brightening of the life of Indian ladies, was held in remembrance and a warm tribute of thanks was paid to Her Highness the Begum for her enlightened care for their happiness, and to Lady Minto for her encouragement of their still youthful aspirations.

Lady Minto then replied : Your Highness and ladies, it is with the greatest pleasure that I have heard the remarks just made by Aftab Begum, the Secretary of this club. I consider that the idea of having a ladies' club here in Bhopal is a striking illustration of the progress, that is being made in the State. Such institutions have not existed for so very long in England, and the fact that this club is now being started here shows how thoroughly your Highness appreciates the importance of moving with the times. After school days are over, one's further education is obtained by conversing and mingling with others, and no place could be better suited for this purpose that an institution such as this. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales will, I am sure, be deeply interested to know that her memory is being perpetuated in the formation of this ladies' club, and I trust that it will add brightness and new interest to the social life of the ladies of Bhopal. I can offer no better advice to the members than to imitate in their lives and works the virtues of the late Queen Victoria, of the Princess of Wales and also of her Highness the Begum. I have now much pleasure in declaring this club open, and in wishing all success to it and its members.

In the afternoon the Viceroy opened the New Alexandra High School building and the King Edward Museum. The ceremony at the school was extremely well ordered by Mr. Payne, the Principal, who read an address, pointing out that this school aimed at the formation of character with the help of moral and religious training, and was carrying out Her Highness's desire to awaken the upper classes of Bhopal to a sense of their responsibilities, and to enable the ruler to look to them to fill posts in the higher branches of the State services. Her Highness has not only assisted the school in every way, but has set an example to her subjects by sending her youngest son, Sahebzai Hami Dullah Khan to it.

SPEECH BY THE VICEROY.

The Viceroy replied as follows :—

"Mr. Payne, I thank you for the address you have presented to me as the Principal of the Alexandra High School and I hope you will express to your staff and the students my sincere appreciation of the hearty welcome they have given to Lady Minto and myself. It is a great pleasure to both of us to be here and to take our share in inaugurating one of the many useful institutions Her Highness has bestowed upon Bhopal. Bhopal owes much to Her Highness's enlightened wisdom. Her Highness foresees the vast importance of awakening the upper classes of her State to a sense of the responsibilities which it is their duty to undertake whilst at the same time providing for the general training of her subjects for the public service. She hopes in the future to look to her own subjects to assist her in her administration. She hopes to fill the chief positions in her State service from amongst them and not from the outside world. And with this view the Alexandra School aims as you have told me at being something more than an ordinary high school. It will indeed supply the teaching obtainable at other high schools, but will in addition to that encourage amongst its pupils the many qualities which go to form that strength of character, so invaluable in the battles of every day life. It is the discipline of early life which goes far to make the man. The famous Persian Poet, Sadi, very truly said, 'The severity of the tutor is more useful than the indulgence of the father.' I do not doubt that as years go on the manly training of the Alexandra High School will prove the truth of the poet's words. I hope that the pupils who leave these walls will grow up healthy, happy and God-fearing subjects, loyal and devoted to Her Highness the distinguished administrator to whom they are so much indebted.

"Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen, I now declare the Alexandra High School to be open."

The Begum's son then recited an English poem in admirable style, and was loudly applauded. Another boy also gave a recitation in English. Lady Minto then distributed the prizes and three hearty cheers were given for Their Excellencies. The smartness of the boys and their keenness were very remarkable.

The Viceroy then drove with the Begum to the Museum, the initiation of which is due to Nawab Nasrullah Khan, the heir-apparent, where an address was ready by Khan Bahadur Syed Muhammad Nasir Uddin, Revenue Minister, to which Lord Minto made the following reply.

His Excellency then declared the building open, and the party wandered through the different rooms, examining the exhibits. The building is a handsome one designed in his best style by Sir Swinton Jacob, and will form a permanent addition to the beauties and objects of interest in Bhopal, and serve as yet one more memorial to the enlightened wisdom of Her Highness the Begum.

THE STATE BANQUET.

In the evening the Viceregal party and the numerous guests drove to the Rahat Mungil for the state banquet. The route was brilliantly illuminated, and the blaze of lights in the streets, on the waters of the lakes and on the Palace formed a dazzling spectacle. After the banquet, which was one of Mr. Faletti's master pieces, Her Highness the Begum was conducted into the hall and delivered an eloquent speech, welcoming their Excellencies and noting the fact that Lord Minto was the direct descendant of the Governor General, who had laid the foundations of the cordial relations, which had ever since subsisted between them British Government and the rulers of Bhopal. Her Highness recalled the fact that the Lady Rulers of her State had ever been foremost in their loyalty to the British dominion. The devotion of His Majesty's Mahomedan subjects was apparent and all classes acknowledged the benefits of British rule. The resources of the Bhopal State and in particular of the Victoria Lancers were always at the disposal of the British Government. Her Highness was frequently and loudly applauded in the course of her speech, which she delivered in Urdu with marked accentuation.

In replying and proposing the Begum's health, the Viceroy said :—

His Excellency the Viceroy then opened the Museum. Addressing the spectators and gentlemen assembled there the Viceroy said :—

"Mr. Nasiruddin, I am very glad that Her Highness has done me the honour of asking me to open this Museum and may I say, too, that I am well aware of the labour you have devoted to its inauguration and the energy with which Nawab Nasrulla Khan has furthered the object Her Highness has in view. The importance of the Museum is becoming more and more realised. They are not only places for sightseers but should play a prominent part in placing within reach of the people object lessons which should do much to encourage and interest them in that scientific and technical training which is one of the great needs of the present time. It is every day becoming more evident to the leading minds of India that the benefits of more literary teaching are limited and that more practical methods of instruction are necessary to meet the demands for employment, upon the supply of which the general contentment of the people must so largely depend. I feel sure that this Museum under the watchful care of Her Highness will be administered on well thought out lines and that it will afford many facilities for study in the improvement of agriculture, forestry, mineralogy and art. I hope that the boys of the Alexandra High School which I have just opened will often frequent it. I trust that it will prove an institution worthy of the great King-Emperor whose name it bears and that it will fulfil all the hopes and intentions for which Her Highness so generously founded it.

'Your Highness has told me that this is the first occasion, on which a Viceroy has visited your State during your rule. I can only assure your Highness, that it is all the greater pleasure to me to feel that I am the first representative of the King-Emperor to receive your splendid hospitality. To me the occasion is very full of meaning, for as your Highness has reminded me in such eloquent words, it has fallen to my lot as the great grandson of a former Lord Minto to revive the recollections of the friendly kharita, which 100 years ago laid the foundations of that friendship which has existed throughout many trials and storms between Bhopal and the British Government down to the present day. During all that time, the rulers of Bhopal have given many proofs of loyalty to the British raj. Your Highness's grandmother, your Highness's mother and yourself have splendidly upheld the illustrious records of your history, and have given proof of devoted loyalty not only in words but in deeds. The troops of your ancestors and ancestresses have covered themselves with glory on many a hard fought field, and in later days when the imperial service troops movement was initiated by Lord Dufferin 20 years ago, your Highness's mother was one of the first amongst the great Indian rulers to offer her support. The name Victoria Lancers linked them to the throne as the offering of the lady ruler of an Indian State to the Great Queen Empress.

And your Highness, may I venture to say that the military spirit of your proud and martial house has descended in full measure upon yourself. You may well be proud of the efficiency, to which your Imperial Service Troops have now obtained, through the energy of their commandant. Your Highness' Hon Colonel Obeidullakhan has done so much to perfect the Corps, I am proud to know that he is my Aide-de-Camp and your Highness, I really cannot let this opportunity pass of congratulating you on being the only lady ruler of these modern peaceful days, who has seen active service on the field. For a rumour has reached me that your Highness during your pilgrimage to Mecca escorted by your own body-guard had the good fortune to repel with some loss to the enemy, an attack of Arab tribesmen, who fell suddenly upon you. Possibly the attack was not entirely unwelcome to the warlike spirit of your Highness's escort but it is not only the Military organisation to which you have devoted your attention you have justly earned the reputation of a great administrator in the affairs of State. The noble inspirations you have instilled into your son have been rewarded by the able assistance of Nawab Nasrulla Khan. Your interest in the advance of education, especially in the higher education of Indian Chiefs, your recognition of the importance of religious instruction, your gifts to the Aligarh College and other institutions, your deep sympathy with the education of your own sex, your princely generosity towards the poor and destitute, of your own faith, and your ideal that the landed aristocracy by taking a leading part in the active life of the community should contribute to the stability of a native State, have combined to set an invaluable example of the duties of a great chief, by the observance of which the stability of British rule in India will, I hope, for ever be justified and confirmed.

Your Highness, Lady Minto and I will always look back, on our visit to you not only with many recollections of your hospitality, but with a sincere admiration for your devoted labours for the progress of your State and the welfare of your people. I thank you for the very kind words, with which you have proposed the toast of our healths, and ladies and gentlemen, I will ask you to join with me in drinking to the happiness and prosperity of our distinguished hostess, Her Highness the Begum.

After dinner there was a splendid display of fireworks and the large company of guests dispersed, with open expressions of gratitude to Her Highness and genuine enthusiasm for the magnificent hospitality for the entertainment that they had received in the loyal and warm hearted State of Bhopal.

At the laying of the foundation stone of the Minto Hall His Excellency said :—

Your Highness,—I am very glad that my great grand father's name and my own will be permanently associated with Bhopal by means of this hall, which is only another signal instance of Your Highness' kind thoughtfulness, which has become proverbial throughout India. I hope that the hall will not only fulfil the public objects, for which it is so much needed, but that it will continue for all time to further your Highness' generous hospitality, and the friendly relations of your British and Indian guests.

THE VICEROY'S VISIT TO AHMEDABAD.

Mahomedan Deputation and Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, NOVEMBER 12.

The members of the Moslem deputation to the Viceroy arrived here by mail this morning. A meeting of the Council of Bombay Residency Moslem league was held here to-day when a message of loyal and grateful thanks was wired to His Excellency the Governor for facilities afforded to the League by the Local Government regarding the presentation of the address. His Highness the Aga Khan, the President of the League, being absent in England and Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy being indisposed, Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed was elected President of the deputation.

The following is the list of members of the deputation :—Kazi Mahomed Ali Murghay, J. P., Chief Kazi of Bombay; Sardar Sayadali Edroos, of Surat; Sardar Bahadur Captain Shaikh Husen, of Ahmednagar; Mahomedali Adamji Pirbhai, J. P. Khan Saheb Subedar Abdulkadar of Poona; Prof. Nawabali, of Baroda; Munshi Mahomad Hasan Makaba, J. P.; Kazi Ahsan Kazisaheb, of Broach; Mir Jafarali, of Nasik; K. B. Hakim Mahomed Dagan, J. P.; Nabab Abdul Phirozkhan, of Poona; Mir Ashrafali Kazi Saheb, of Jalgaum; Mahomed Ali, of Baroda; Abdulkadar Pathan, Pleader, Dharwad Mahomed Khan Ali Khan, of Ratnagiri; Mirza Abdul Husen Khan, of Poona; Andul Wahab Saheb Khatib of Belgaum, Jusuf Dhanji Parpia, of the Konkan; Makhdumkhan Sir Desai, of Dharwad; Abdul Taiyab Maskatiwala, of Ahmedabad; K. C. Haji Ahmed Devaji J. P. Nurkhan, Editor, "Political Bhomio;" Mulla Abdul Kaiyub of Ratnagiri Shah Mahomed Khan, Jageerdar of Dharwar; Seth Abdul Latif Safari; of Ahmedabad; Dost Mahomed Peermahomed J. P.; Ebrahim Harun Jaffar Seth; Hon. Magistrate of Poona; Munshi Fateh, Mahomed of Ahmedabad; Rehmatulla Ananji of Konkan; Saiyadmia Kadri, of Ahmedabad; Saiyad Ssiyad Mababubmia Kadri, B. A., L.L. B., of Ahmedabad; Gulam Muhaiuddin Narma, B. A., Bar.-at-law; Saiyad Mahomad Bawamia, of Ahmedabad; Jan Mahomed H. Shaikh, of Ahmedabad; Saiyad Ahmedali Achhamia of Ahmedabad; Rukmiddin Shahabuddin, of Ahmedabad; Jaluddin S. Kadri, B. A., of Ahmedabad; Munshi Shaikh Sardar, of Sholapur; Abdul Majid Khan, B. A., LL. B., of Satara.

SIR O'MOORE CREAGH'S TOUR.

Visit to Landikotal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 12.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief left Nowshera on the 7th daylight and arrived at Jamrud at 10 a.m. Accompanied by General Sir James Willcocks, Commanding Peshawar Division, His Excellency motored through the Khyber to Landikotal, returning to Peshawar in the evening. There was a ceremonial parade of troops in Peshawar on the morning of the 7th and a big garden party was given in the afternoon by Sir James and Lady Willcocks at which a large number of Civilians and Military Officers were present to meet His Excellency. Native Officers from all regiments in the division were invited, also many retired native officers from the surrounding districts.

On the 9th His Excellency motored through the Kohat Pass to Kohat where he inspected the troops, leaving by motor for Thull the next morning and returning to Shinwari on the 11th.

RANGOON PORT TRUST.

Government Objects to Heavy Expenditure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 12.

In the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution, issued to-day on the Administration of the Port of Rangoon for the past year, Sir Herbert White makes the following strictures on the procedure the Post Trust has adopted in the matter of loans.

The steady growth of these charges is a matter which requires the Port Commissioners' careful attention. The Lieutenant-Governor is well aware that the liabilities of Port ten are easily covered by assets, but the burden thrown on current revenue by charges due to loans which have been raised year by year for the last six years mostly for works which are non-productive of revenue, cannot be indefinitely increased. His Honour recognises that money raised by these loans has been used for the purpose of greatly improving facilities which the port offers to shipping. The expenditure which the river training scheme has involved could not have been avoided. The whole of this latter expenditure which will amount to over a crore of rupees is unproductive and in Sir Herbert White's opinion it behoves the Commissioners to restrict for the present their capital expenditure on other projects which are not directly productive, within very narrow limits. Reference is made in paragraph 8 of Report to delays which have occurred in sanctioning loan proposals submitted by the Commissioners. The provisions of the Rangoon Port Act require that estimates for new works which amount to Rs. 50,000 or over shall be sanctioned by the local Government and in the case of estimates exceeding two lakhs of rupees the previous approval of the Governor General in Council shall have been obtained before sanction is accorded by the local Government. Previous sanction of the local Government and of the Governor-General-in-Council shall be obtained before the Commissioners raise any loan and further that the terms of every loan shall be subject to the approval of the Governor-General-in-Council. Such sanction cannot be accorded by the Government if it is properly to perform the duties imposed on it by the Legislature, without a careful examination of the proposals, which are not infrequently submitted by the Commissioners for loans involving expenditure on works which require the sanction of Government and for which such sanction has not yet been obtained within a few weeks of date on which it is proposed to raise. In the Lieutenant Governor's opinion the Commissioners require to exercise more foresight in the preparation of projects involving large expenditure and in making arrangements for financing those projects. It is not in the public interest that large schemes for expenditure on works and for loans should be submitted to Government in haste at the eleventh hour and in insufficient time for their proper examination.

THE RECENT DACOITIES.

More House Searches.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 12.

In connection with the recent dacoities, two more house searches were made yesterday, one in Calcutta and the other in Howrah District. About 5-30 a. m. the Police surrounded No. 15-1 Mirzapur Street, Calcutta, occupied by Norendra Nath Bose. The Police entering the premises, showed a search warrant and made a thorough search which resulted in the seizure of letters and other documents. No arrest was made. The Howrah Police raided the premises of a young man named Mohim Chunder Bannerjee of Santragachi and searched all his belongings. The Police seized photos of Barendra Ghose and the late Profulla Chaki who was connected with the Muzaferpur outrage. No arrest has as yet been made.

ANOTHER DACOITY AT RAJNAGAR.

Looting with Armed Weapons.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MANIKGANJ, (DACCA) NOVEMBER 12.

One Raimohon Shaha of the village of Rajnagar has wired to the Sub-Divisional Officer that some forty persons armed with guns and looking like 'shadraloc' youths committed a dacoity at his house on the night of the 10th and got off with Rs. 30,000 besides jewellery worth Rs. 5,000.

DIOCESAN CONFERENCE AT LAHORE.

Unity of the Church Discussed

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 12.

At yesterday morning's sitting of the Diocesan Conference the Bishop offered heartiest welcome to Justice Robertson, Dr. Ewing, Rev. Waizlal, Rev. Chatterji of Hoshiarpur and other visitors. Papers on the Unity of the Church were read by Mr. Justice Robertson and the Archdeacon of Lahore, and Dr. Chatterji read a paper on the Promotion of that Unity. Dr. Ewinte spoke by invitation.

WATER-SUPPLY IN THE PUNJAB.

Lieut.-Governor's Activity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 12

Sir Louis Dane left Kalarkakar on 9th morning and drove to Chakwal over a rough way. Here His Honour examined a wall which had been dug 75 feet without result but yielded water on a pipe being sunk in the bed of the well. His Honour directed enquires into the possibility of increasing the water-supply in the dry tract round Chakwal by sinking tubes in well beds. After the usual inspections His Honour discussed with the trades on the prospect of the proposed railway from Mendra to Chakwal. Then he witnessed a tent-pegging exhibition, fireworks and illuminations.

BISHOP OF CALCUTTA'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 12.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India will make a short tour in Assam He will leave Calcutta on 15th November and visit Dibrugarh from 17th to 22nd November; Jorhat from 22nd to 25th; Silchar from 26th to 30th; Sylhet from 1st to 2nd December; Chittagong from 3rd to 6th returning to Calcutta on 7th December.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, OCT. 29. PARIS, OCT. 30.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

Court and Personal.—The King returned to London on Saturday on the conclusion of his visit to Mr. and Mrs. James at West Dean, and left in the afternoon for Quidenham Park, Norfolk, on a visit to Lord and Lady Albemarle.—On Monday His Majesty visited Norwich, where he reviewed and presented colours to the Norfolk Territorials and afterwards laid the cornerstone of a new wing of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.—The King returned to London on Tuesday and in the evening met the Queen, who, with Princess Victoria, the Queen of Norway, and Prince Olav, arrived from Copenhagen.—The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived in London on Tuesday from Sandringham, On the following day the Prince went to Newmarket, and her Royal Highness returned to York Cottage.—The Duke of Connaught, as Grand Master of Freemasons, dined on Monday at the Mansion House with the Lord Mayor.—It is stated that the Queen of Spain will pay a visit to England at an early date.

Ecclesiastical.—The Bishop of Norwich has intimated his intention to resign the Bishopric as soon as possible.

London.—The London County Council have sanctioned an expenditure of £200,000 in respect of the widening of Fleet-street.—The report of the Commissioner of Police of the metropolis has been issued.

Lord Charles Beresford and the Prime Minister.—Lord Charles Beresford has published a correspondence he has had with the Prime Minister regarding the case of certain officers whom he called to give evidence before the Committee of Inquiry which sat last spring to investigate the state of the Navy with regard to preparation for war.

Mr. Balfour on Nationality.—At the annual banquet of the Cymmroderion Society in London last week, Mr. Balfour made a speech on the importance of nationality.

Naval and Military.—The Admiralty have made important changes in the regulations governing the retirement of commanders and lieutenants.—An explosion of gas occurred on Tuesday in one of the bunkers of the cruiser "Hogue," at Devonport and eight men were injured. A collision occurred in the North Sea on Friday last, about 10 miles from Harwich, between the steamer "Surf" of London and the destroyer "Saracen," which was badly damaged.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords the Irish Land Bill, with considerable amendments, and the Development and Road Improvement Bill have been passed.—In the House of Commons further progress has been made with the report stage of the Finance Bill. On Friday the Chancellor of the Exchequer put before the House a revised Budget estimate showing a small additional deficit, which he proposes to meet by taking half-a-million from the Sinking Fund.

Shakespeare Memorial National Theatre.—A public subscription list has been opened for the establishment and endowment of the Shakespeare Memorial National Theatre. The estimated sum required is £500,000, towards which an anonymous donor has already given £70,000.

The Tennyson Centenary.—At a meeting of the British Academy on Wednesday addresses were delivered on Tennyson by the president, Mr. S. H. Butcher, M.P., Prof. H. Jones, and Lord Curzon.

Wills.—Under the will of the late Mr. Alexander Fleming, coalowner, over £61,000 has been bequeathed to Glasgow and west of Scotland charitable and educational institutions.

THE EMPIRE.

The King and Montreal Tuberculosis Institute.—On Thursday, October 21, the King, by passing a telegraph key at West Dean Park, Chichester, opened the Royal Edward Institute for Tuberculosis at Montreal.

Australia.—Mr. Deakin has stated that the Australian naval proposals included a provision for the interchange of ships and crews with the Imperial Navy. The New South Wales Legislative Assembly has passed the Closer Settlement Amendment Bill.—The Postmaster-General is calling for tenders for the erection of several wireless telegraph stations.

Canada.—The Dominion Government has decided to make the vessels of the Canadian Navy regularly interchangeable with those of the Motherland, so that Canadian officers will have the benefit of the best instructors of the British Navy.

New Zealand.—A Bill providing for a loan of £1,000,000 to satisfy the needs of the Public Works fund has been introduced in Parliament.—The Government propose to introduce legislation for the establishment of a Department for the issue of State-guaranteed advances to settlers, workmen, local bodies, and mining companies.

South Africa.—There is a renewal of the education controversy in Orange River Colony.—Mr. Merriman has warned the Cape House of Assembly against excessive optimism regarding the financial position.—The Cape Government's Bill for light wine licenses has passed the Legislative Council.

THE UNITED STATES.

The American Dreadnoughts.—The battleship "Delaware," the first of the American Dreadnoughts, will soon be put in commission. She has a displacement of 20,000 tons, 25,000 h. p., and a contract speed of 21 knots.

The New York Mayoralty.—The candidates for the Mayoralty of New York are Judge Gaynor (Tammany), Mr. Hearst (Republican and Independent) and Mr. Bannard (Republican.)

The Supreme Court.—The death has taken place of Justice Peckham.

FOREIGN.

Murder of Prince Ito.—Prince Ito, the famous Japanese statesman, was murdered on Tuesday morning at Kharbin by a Korean who was arrested, and declared that his object was to avenge his country.

The Tsar's Visit to Italy.—The meeting between the Tsar and the King of Italy took place on Saturday afternoon in brilliant weather. The people gave the two Sovereigns an enthusiastic greeting. An unofficial dinner was given at the castle on Saturday evening, and on Sunday night at a State banquet cordial toasts were exchanged between the two Sovereigns.

Austria.—Dr. de Bilinski, the Austrian Finance Minister, in his Budget statement announced a deficit of £1,750,000 after allowing for the new and increased taxation proposed.

Bulgaria and Servia.—King Ferdinand has paid a brief visit to Servia.

Chile.—The Government has decided upon a naval expenditure of £4,000,000.

Denmark.—The Cabinet has tendered its resignation in consequence of a vote of no confidence in the Folkething. A new Cabinet has been formed by M. Zahle, leader of the Radicals.

France.—The Chamber of Deputies is discussing the question of electoral reform.

Germany.—The Socialists have been successful in the Berlin, Saxony, Baden, and Coburg elections for the Reichstag.—The German Committee for Colonial Development states that diamond mining in German South-West Africa is attracting many thousands of speculators. The increase both in quantity and value of the stones is very satisfactory.

Greece.—The political situation is distinctly more tranquil.

Italy.—Tenders for the subsidized marine service have been handed in and the adjudications are published.—Vesuvius has given signs of renewed activity.

Morocco.—It is stated that a regular system of persecution is being pursued against the native protected subjects of European Powers.—Negotiations have formally begun in Paris for the settlement of the various questions in dispute between France and Morocco.—An agreement has been reached between the French and German Governments with regard to the arrest of German proteges in Morocco for the non-payment of taxes.—Terrible barbarities have been committed by the followers of Kaid Ermiki.

Russia and Japan.—Kokovtseff, the Russian Minister of Finance and Prince Ito have had a meeting at Kharbin to discuss the respective policies of Russia and Japan in the Far East.

Spain.—The Spanish Premier, Senor Maura, has resigned, a Ministry has been formed by Senor Moret, the Liberal leader.

Spain and the Rifs.—It is stated that the progress of the Spanish operations in the Rif is not very encouraging—General Diego Munoz Cobos has been appointed to the command of the First Division of the Melilla Field Force in place of General Orozco.

Sweden and Norway.—The Hague Tribunal has given its award in the maritime boundary dispute between Sweden and Norway. Sweden is allotted

the Grisbadinna Islands, while Skjotte Grund is awarded to Norway

Aerial Navigation.—At the end of last week flying at the Doncaster and Blackpool meetings was practically impossible owing to the high winds. At Blackpool, however, M. Latham effected two circuits of the course in a gale, and his achievement is described as the most remarkable in the annals of aviation.—The Italian military dirigible, carrying four passengers has made a flight of about 190 miles in less than seven hours.

International Regulations for motor cars.—The text of the convention agreed to at a conference recently held in Paris, at which delegates from 13 countries were present, embodying international regulations for motor cars, is published.

Shipping.—The International Shipping Federation has been constituted and registered.—A Scottish steamship, the "Hoeria," was wrecked off the coast of Maine on Wednesday; six of her crew were saved, but 24 are missing.

Sir E. Grey on Foreign Affairs.—Sir E. Grey, who was the principal speaker at the Sheffield Cutlers Feast, referred at some length to the Congo question, the Balkan crisis, Persia, and Morocco.

The Master of Elibank on India.—Speaking at Glasgow the Master of Elibank deals with the question of India.

Sport.—A large number of football matches were played on Saturday.—At the Sandown meeting the Sandown Foal Stakes have been won by Mr. Fairlie Rivardo, and the Great Sapling Plate by Mr. Sol Joel's Sun Angel.—Taylor and Braid met in two contests on the Minchinhampton Club's course, near Stroud, last week. At Troon, C. H. Mayo, of Burhill, beat T. R. Fernie, professional champion of Scotland. The new public golf course of the London County Council, at Halsault Forest has been opened.

Obituary.—Prince Ito; Mr. Arthur Wilson, senior partner in the firm of Messrs. Thomas Wilson and Sons, Shipowners.—"Times"

RECORD RAIN.

Six Feet of Water in Folkestone.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENES.

London, Oct. 30.

It was only after four days and nights' continuous deluge that the sun shone yesterday. By night time the temperature fell, and to-day there are prospects of cold showers and even snow. Yesterday there was snow in Westmorland and Lincolnshire.

More rain has fallen in Kent and Sussex during the past four days than in any equal period since records came to be made. Since 6 p.m. on Monday night at least 600,000 tons of water have fallen on the two counties, and were it not for their splendid natural drainage the floods would have been unparalleled.

London has been wet, but the south-east of Kent has been four times wetter.

During the whole of the wettest October on record —that of 1880—7·22 inches of rain fell in London. During the past week some places on the South Downs must have had quite this amount in a fourth of the time. The curious fact is that, while the month's rainfall in London—3·2 inches for twenty-two rainy days exceeds the average of 2.7 inches for sixteen days—the sunshine of the month (73.7 hours) is five hours more than the average. The truth is that the rain this year has been spread over so many days as to give the maximum of discomfort.

RESCUES IN THE FLOOD.

In the early hours of yesterday morning the Foord district of Folkestone was submerged by a flood due to the overtaxing of an underground channel along which the pent stream flows from the hills. Practically every house within a triangular area, measuring about a mile and a half in one direction, of which the base lies along Black Bull-road, was inundated. At the corner of Black Bull-road and Foord-road the water rose to nine feet on the ground floors of the houses.

It was at ten o'clock that the disaster occurred, and by midnight the town was in places 12ft. under water.

People living in basements fled terror-stricken to the upper storeys. Five horses and innumerable poultry and rabbits were drowned and the bodies floated with furniture along the streets. Large boats went along some of the streets rescuing the inhabitants; many were in their night attire, all their clothing having been washed out of their houses.

Many strange escapes are reported. Alarmed by the falling of a wall a man opened the front door of his house to see what had happened. The sudden rush of water wedged his foot under the door, and for half an hour he was held a prisoner. The water rose from his knees, and had actually his neck when his shouts brought two men who at great personal peril, succeeded in setting him at liberty.

Other inhabitants caught in the streets had to climb to safety through second storey windows. Hundred of homes were ruined, and a relief fund is to be started.

Remarkable scenes were also witnessed yesterday at Ashford (Kent). In the lowlying districts several streets were under water to such a depth that the residents sought shelter in the bedrooms taking with them fowls, rabbits, and even pigs. Communication was kept up by means of canoes.

Thousands of acres were under water between Ashford and Canterbury, and hundreds of sheep are reported to have been drowned.

At Dover a fire-engine was used to pump the water from houses, and similar course was adopted at Leigh, near Southend, where the basement of the Glendale Arms was flooded.

WRECKAGE AT HERNE BAY.

At Herne Bay the wind blew at an estimated speed of sixty miles an hour and frequently pedestrians were liberally swept off their feet. Not even in the depth of winter are rougher seas witnessed.

Breaking over the front, the sea flooded the parade and side streets to such a depth that horses had to be rescued from stables. Several houses were flooded, and furniture was hurriedly removed from the lower floors to the bedrooms.

It was not till daybreak that the full extent of the damage was revealed. It was then found that a huge hole had been broken in the parade near the Clock Tower. The breastwork opposite the Marine-terrace was extensively damaged; the railings to the parade were down, and nearly every groyne had been smashed. The sea front was littered freely with timber and wreckage, and was inches deep in sand and shingle cast up by the waves. Boat owners have sustained very serious loss.

The gale was experienced in its full fury at Brighton, and was attended there by an extraordinary incident.

The three-storey house of Mr. Vincent Brown, a novelist and dramatist, of Buckingham-road, was completely wrecked. Shortly after midnight the chimney stack crashed through the roof, passed right through the novelist's bed and the three floors below it, and penetrated the basement. Fortunately, the novelist was not in bed at the time of the mishap.

A curious fact is that a valuable collection of china owned by Mr. Brown was scarcely damaged.

The Isle of Wight railways again suffered. Owing to a landslip a second block occurred on the Ventnor and St. Lawrence Railway, between Godshill and Whitwell; and the line between Newport and Sandown was stopped at Blackwater owing to flood water undermining the permanent way.

Asubsidence directly attributable to the deluge also took place on the Chipstead valley branch of the South-Eastern and Chatham line.

It occurred on the Tadworth side of the short tunnel under Walton Heath. Passengers travelling to the City by the early trains were considerably delayed.

A violent hurricane accompanied the deluge during the night, and great damage was done on the coast.

CHANNEL GALES.

HIGH TIDES AT BOULOGNE.

Boulogne-Sur-Mer, Oct. 29.

A gale has been blowing in the Channel since Monday, and cross-Channel boats have experienced very rough passages. The wind, which was south-westerly until last night, suddenly veered to the north, rendering the entrance to Calais harbour very difficult.

The Dover-Calais services, including a heavy inward and outward Indian mail, have consequently all been diverted to Boulogne, this harbour being sheltered from the northerly winds by Cape Gris-Nez.

At high tide to-day the sea was breaking over the Digue Sainte-Beuve, causing the tramway service Wimereux to be interrupted for several hours. Telegraph and telephone wires are down in all directions. Rain has fallen almost incessantly since the beginning of the week, during the past twenty-four hours nearly two inches being registered.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE SINGAPORE COUNCIL AND THE OPIUM MONOPOLY BILL.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Oct. 25, Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies: What is the composition of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Singapore; how many members are unofficial; and, of these, how many voted for and against the Opium Monopoly Bill.

Col. Seely: The Legislative Council of the Straits Settlements is composed of sixteen members of whom eight are members "ex officio"—namely, the Governor, the General Officer commanding the troops, the Colonial Secretary, the Resident Councillors of Penang and Malacca, the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, and the Colonial Engineer. One other member is on officer of the Government, and the remaining seven are unofficial members. As regards the last part of my honourable friend's question the Secretary of State has no information.

DUTIES ON OPIUM.

Sir H. Cotton asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been drawn to the fact that the rate of import duty on opium in the Federated Malay States stood at 1,200 dols., or £140, per chest and if he could state what was the present rate of duty in the China treaty ports.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, who replied, said: As regards the first part of the question, I have seen the answer given by my honourable friend the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies on Oct. 5. With regard to the second, the duty on imported opium is determined by the additional Article of 1885 of the Chefoo Convention, which fixes the import duty at thirty taels per chest of one picul, to which is added a further eight taels for "likin," making a total of 110 taels. This works out at the present rate of exchange at, roughly, £12 17s. a chest.

TABRIZ.

Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Russian troops had retired from Tabriz.

Mr. McKinnon Wood, who replied, said: His Majesty's Minister at Teheran has reported that two companies of infantry and one grenadier battery left Tabriz for Russia on Oct 16.

Mr. Rees: Is the Persian Government preserving order and peace in that district?

Mr. McKinnon Wood: May I suggest that that is an entirely different question?

THE POLICE AND THE GULAM BANO CASE.

On Tuesday, Oct. 26.—Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has any official knowledge that the executive Government of the Punjab has published an opinion totally disagreeing with the judgments of Mr. Justice Robertson and Mr. Justice Rattigan with regard to the conduct of the police in the Gulam Bano case; if so, whether he will state what inquiry, if any, was held by the Government, who conducted it, and who was examined; whether the opinion of the Government was submitted at any time before publication the judges for their comments; and whether the judges have made any observations on it.

Master of Elibank: The Government of the Punjab have published a resolution stating at length their reasons for holding the police free from blame in respect of the points on which the Chief Court suggested that an inquiry was desirable. The local Government arrived at his conclusion as the result of a consideration of the women's own statements, and of all the other evidence available. So far as the Secretary of State is aware, the observations of the judges on the resolution have neither been asked for nor offered. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Rutherford: Is that fair to the judges?

Master of Elibank: There is no reason to suppose that the judges will be dissatisfied with the course which has been taken by the Indian Government. (Cheers.)

Sir H. Cotton: Had the Government exactly the same evidence before them as the Court?

Master of Elibank: They had precisely the same means as the Chief Court.

Mr. Mackarness: Who conducted this inquiry?

Master of Elibank: The Executive Government.

Mr. Mackarness: Were the police witnesses cross-examined?

No notice was taken of this question.

Mr. Rees: Did not the Executive Government agree with the judge, who had the witnesses before him and was able to judge of the conduct of the witnesses under cross-examination?

Master of Elibank; Yes; that is quite correct.

Mr. Rees further asked: Whether the Government of the Punjab, in disagreeing with the judgment of the Chief Court of that province regarding the conduct of the police in the Gulam Bano case, did not agree with the Sessions Judge and the two native assessors, who had the advantage, which was denied to the Chief Court, of seeing the witnesses and observing their demeanour under examination; and, if the answer be in the affirmative, whether there is any reason why the opinion of the Punjab Government should be referred to the judges of the Chief Court for comment or observation.

Master of Elibank.—As I have stated before, the Chief Court in their judgment did not find that the allegations of torture against the police were proved but that, on the evidence before them, there was a case for inquiry. The local Government accepted this view, and after holding an inquiry, arrived at the same conclusion as to the facts as did the Sessions Judge and the assessors. As I stated just now, there is no question so far as the Secretary of State is aware, of asking for the comments of the judges on the opinion of the local Government.

Mr. Mackarness: Have the judges of the Chief Court expressed any opinion of the Executive Government since the publication of this report?

Master of Elibank: No, sir; and I do not expect that they will. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Byles: Is the hon. gentleman aware that the Government have over-ruled the decision of the judges?

Master of Elibank: No sir.

Mr. Rees: Is there any reason to suppose that the native Indian assessors have any prejudice against the native Indian police?

Dr. Rutherford: Is not this action of the Executive a dangerous innovation destructive of the independence of the Law Courts?

Master of Elibank: No, sir. It is quite the custom in India for the Executive Government to conduct an inquiry when they think it best to do so.

Mr. Mackarness: Will the hon. gentleman answer the question I have put to him twice—namely, were the police witnesses cross-examined?

Master of Elibank: I am not able to answer that but the Punjab Government conducted the inquiry into the whole circumstances, and the hon. member may rest assured that they acted in the best interests of justice and fairness. (Cheers.)

AGITATORS IN INDIA.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India. Whether, in view of the intention of the Government of India to deport agitators from their homes without charge or trial, will say if advocates of the policy of Tariff Reform in India, known as Swadeshi, are considered by the Government to be agitators; and whether he will recommend the Government to issue some authoritative definition of the offence of agitation so that British subjects in India may protect themselves against the risk of deportation and imprisonment for an unlimited period.

Master of Elibank: I am not aware that the hon. member means by intention, nor what knowledge he has of the frame of mind of the Government of India. As was stated in reply to a question on March 25, no British subject in India runs any risk of the nature indicated unless his conduct is such as to satisfy the Governor-General in Council that it is necessary to detain him in order to secure the British dominions from internal commotion. The Secretary of State is not prepared either himself to make, or to order the Government of India to make, any further statement by way of definition.

MR. LAJPAT RAI

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he was aware that in the libel case of "Rai v. the Daily Express (Limited)," tried in the Law Courts on Oct. 21, the fact that the Secretary of State for India had deported Mr. Lajpat Rai was used by the judge in summing up to the jury as a ground for mitigating the damages for the charges of sedition made against the plaintiff and not justified by the defendants; and whether, in view of the fact that the Secretary of State and the Government of India have declined to inform Mr. Lajpat Rai of the reasons for his deportation, so that it was impossible for him to meet the implication of guilt brought against him, the Secretary of State would make some amends to Mr. Lajpat Rai for the injustice done him by deportation without charge or trial.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has seen in the newspapers a report of the proceedings in the libel case referred to. He finds no reason for taking any such action as is suggested in the question.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Sir Philip Magnus asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he can explain why at the recent examination for the India Civil Service a change was made in the weight assigned to mathematics, materially altering the order of merit of the candidates and resulting in a smaller number than usual of the mathematical scholars being successful; why this change was so short as to prevent candidates from selecting their subjects with a view to obtain the highest possible total of marks and whether in future at least one year's notice of such changes will be given.

Master of Elibank: The change referred to was recommended by the Civil Service Commissioners, who stated that having carefully considered the position of mathematics in the scheme and the performance of the candidates taking this subject in the past they had come to the conclusion that there was no sufficient reason for exempting the mathematical papers from the general rule of deduction, and that in fact such exemption gave an undue advantage to weak mathematical candidates. The exemption was originally notified by a footnote, and it was not considered that a different form of announcement was called for on the occasion of its cancellation. The regulations in which the change was notified were published nearly eleven months before the commencement of the examination at which it came into force; the length of notice to be given in the case of any change made in future should depend, in the opinion of the Civil Service Commissioners and of the Secretary of State, on the nature of the change.

OPIUM CONSUMPTION, &c.

Sir Herbert Roberts asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the quantity of opium consumed in the Assam districts of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam rose from 1,299 maunds in 1904-1905 to 1,417 maunds in 1906-1907, or an increase of about nine per cent. in there years; whether the revenue derived by the Government from the sale of opium in these districts in 1906-1907 represented sixty-two per cent. of the total Excise revenue; whether he can give the corresponding figures (consumption and revenue) for the years 1907-1908 and 1908-1909; and whether he can state what steps the Government intend to take for the protection of the people of these districts from the spread of the opium habit.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State is aware that the consumption of opium in the Assam Valley districts has increased of recent years. The figures in maunds are:—1,285 in 1904-1905, 1,330 in 1905-1906, 1,431 in 1906-1907, 1,560 in 1907-1908. Later figures are not available. In 1906-1907, 71 per cent. of the gross Excise revenue in these districts was derived from opium, and in 1907-1908 70 per cent. With a view to restrict consumption the number of shops has been reduced from 690 in 1904-1905 to 445 in 1908-1909, and the price of opium has been raised from April 1, 1909.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What were the prices realised per chest of opium at the auction sales in Calcutta, month by month, during the current year, so far as the figures are available.

Master of Elibank: The average price realised per chest was in January Rs. 1,381; February, Rs.1,315; March, Rs. 1,231; April, Rs.1,166; May, Rs. 1,368; June, Rs.1,351; July, Rs.1,207; August, Rs.1,289; September, Rs. 1,336; October, Rs. 1,439

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What were the exports of Indian opium to China during each of the years 1904-5, 1905-6, 1906-7, 1907-8, and 1908-9; and what were the exports to the Straits Settlements and to the Federated Malay States during the same periods.

Master of Elibank: Exports to China in chests:—1904-1905, 51,984; 1905-1906, 48,007; 1906-1907, 50,590; 1907-1908, 47,749; 1908-1909, 52,758. Exports to the Straits Settlements:—1904-1905, 12,355; 1905-1906, 12,368; 1906-1907, 12,953; 1907-1908, 12,195; 1908-1909, 11,174. These figures are compiled from the Indian Trade and Navigation Returns. No exports to the Federated Malay States are separately shown.

SEDITION IN JEIPORE AND DEWAS.

Mr Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his Highness the Maharaja of Jeipore and his Highness the Raja of Dewas have recently published a proclamation against the possession of seditious newspapers, and against any seditious practices directed against the Government of India, within their States.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has seen newspaper reports of pronouncements on the subject of sedition which are said to have been made by the two chiefs whom my hon. friend mentions. He expects to receive in due course official copies. When they come I will communicate with my hon. friend.

THE POLICE IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces has recently expressed his satisfaction with the excellent work done by the police of that province in detecting and bringing to justice gang robbers; whether the villagers of the Bare Banki district have expressed their gratitude to the Lieutenant-Governor at being delivered by the police from the terrorism exercised by such gang robbers; whether the local government expressed its grateful acknowledgment to the retiring inspector-general of police for raising the standard of police work in accordance with the demands of public opinion; whether the rank and file of the police of the United Provinces and fall but a few supervising officers are natives of India; and, if so, whether, in view of the attacks made upon the Indian police, he will consider the propriety of giving wide publicity to the review of police work in the United Provinces in 1908 by the Lieutenant-Governor.

Master of Elibank: A resolution dealing with the points raised in the first three questions has been published in the "United Provinces Gazette," and the hon. member has no doubt seen it. Wide publicity has been given to it by notices in the press both in this country and in India, and the Secretary of State does not consider that any further action on his part is called for.

CONDUCT OF THE POLICE.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, at the inquiry held by Mr. Commissioner Macpherson into the conduct of the police in consequence of the strictures passed upon their conduct by the High Court of Calcutta in the Midnapore conspiracy case, the public have been admitted and the witnesses have all been offered for cross-examination; and whether he is yet in a position to inform the House as to the conclusions come to by Mr. Macpherson.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has not yet received either Mr. Macpherson's report of the results of his inquiry, or the detailed information as to the conduct of the inquiry which he would require in order to answer the first question.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary of State for India: When the rules and regulations regarding the conduct of the Legislative Councils under the India Councils Act, 1909, will be laid upon the table of the House.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State hopes that the regulations will be made and published in India at an early date. As soon as may be after such publication they will, as provided by Section 7 of the Act, be laid before Parliament for information.

INDIAN RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.

On Wednesday, Oct. 27, Lord Robert Cecil asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether there has recently been a serious diminution in the orders of the Indian State railways and other Indian railways for rolling stock from British firms, both in the case of maintenance and construction of what were the total values of orders placed by the Indian State railways and other Indian railways with British firms for rolling stock during the years ending Sept. 30, 1907, 1908 and 1909; and do the indents for railway rolling stock sanctioned by the Indian Government during the last financial year, both for the State railways and other Indian railways, represent the full requirements of the managers of those railways.

Master of Elibank: I regret that I can answer the noble lord's question only so far as relates to the three railways worked by the State. The companies that work the other lines place their own orders for rolling stock independently of the India Office. The orders for rolling stock placed through the India Office with British firms amounted in 1906-1907 to £4,571,000; in 1907-1908 to £1,385,000, and in 1908-1909 to £1,016,000. I should explain that in the first of those years trade was exceptionally active and urgent demands were made for more rolling stock, to meet which the Secretary of State granted an extra million pounds. Almost the whole of this grant, although it was eventually shared by both State railways and companies, is included in the figure given above. The other two totals relate to State railways only. Recently, as the noble lord is aware, economy has been necessary in every branch of the administration. The Secretary of State has no information as to whether the indents for rolling stock during last year represent the full demands of managers, but he will be glad to refer the noble lord's question to the Railway Board for any observations.

FOOD CONSUMPTION OF NATIVES AND EUROPEANS.

On Thursday, Oct. 28, Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State has any information showing that natives of India, whether in or out of gaol, consume a smaller amount of food as measured by weight than natives of the United Kingdom.

Master of Elibank: No reply has yet been received to the inquiries on the subject which I informed my honourable friend on September 13 would be made of the Government of India.

MORTALITY FROM MALARIA.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he has any official information showing that the diminution of deaths from malaria follows upon improved sanitation or whether it is still donotful if improved sanitation materially lessens mortality from malaria and whether the Secretary of State has any figures in relation to those matters which he can lay before the House.

Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State sees no reason to doubt the conclusion of medical authorities in India that rational sanitary improvements by raising the public health tend to increase immunity against malaria, and that particular measures such as drainage, clearing of sites and distribution of quinine directly reduce sickness and mortality in epidemics. But I am unable to give reliable figures, as the effect is often obscured by imperfect mortality returns and other circumstances.

Dr. Rutherford asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the Viceroy's statement on Oct. 12 at Simla that the deaths from fever in India during the last ten years averaged nearly four and a half millions, and that last year the deaths were one million over the average, and the increase was believed to be due to malaria, he can say how much money was allocated by the Government of India in 1898 and 1903, respectively, under the following heads—sanitation, irrigation, education, railway, and army.

Master of Elibank: The expenditure on sanitation is not recorded under one head in the accounts, as officers of various departments are engaged in work intended to improve the health of the people. I have, therefore, grouped together, as representing expenditure of this nature the outlay shown in the Government accounts under the head "Medical," the outlay shown in the same accounts under the head "Civil Works" for hospitals, dispensaries, drainage, waterworks, and similar objects, and that shown in the accounts of municipalities and other local bodies under the head "Medical" "Conservancy," "Water Supply," and "Public Health and Convenience." The total expenditure under all these heads amounted to £2,915,000 in 1897-8, and £4,455,000 in 1907-1908. I may add that a special permanent grant of £200,000 a year was made in 1908-1909 by the Government of India to provincial governments to be used for additional expenditure on sanitary purposes.

The capital expenditure on irrigation was £462,000 in 1897-98 and £846,000 in 1907-1908; but the revenue accounts of irrigation works showed a net receipt of £281,000 in the former year and £646,000 in the latter.

The expenditure on education by the Government of India and by local bodies (so far as I have been able to trace their outlay), including the cost of educational buildings, was 1,302,000l. in 1897-98, and 2,644,009l. in 1907-1908.

The Capital outlay on railways by the state and by guaranteed companies was 6,238,000l. in 1897-98 and 10,425,000l. in 1907-1908. The revenue account showed a net charge of 709,000l. in the former year and a net receipt of 1,563,000 in the latter.

The military expenditure in 1897-98 was 18,316,00 net. In 1907-1908 it was 19,248,000l. net.

PLEASANT DREAM OF FLYING.

M. Paulhan's Feats at Brooklands.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

M. Paulhan's smile came back yesterday. It returned with the first gleam of sunshine which lit up the watery landscape at Brooklands. Soon after ten o'clock the rain stopped, the sky cleared, and the wind fell. At once he got ready to fly in his big Farman biplane.

In all M. Paulhan made eight journeys. He was busy all day flying round and round the track, most of the time at a good height far above the tree tops.

It was the first chance Londoners had had to see a flying man. The remarks to be heard on every side showed that M. Paulhan and his machine far exceeded their expectations. As he flew time after time over the heads of the crowd there were loud cries of wonder and admiration. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved to him, and he acknowledged them with a generous little gesture of the hand.

There were many well-known people on the ground including the Duke-of-Connaught and all were full of praise for the untiring efforts of the aviator and the steadiness of his flight.

Towards evening passengers were taken up; first Mme. Paulhan, then Mrs. Locke King, whose husband founded Brooklands; then Mr. Holt Thomas. Mrs. Locke King said she found the experience perfectly enchanting. "Like a pleasant dream." It was far steadier than it looked from the ground, she declared, and she had not felt very cold. She was astonished to hear that she had been up to a height of 160ft., and had travelled four miles. "It did not seem nearly so high," she said.

FLIGHT AT SUNSET.

Finally, when the copper red of the sunset sky was colouring gorgeously all the pools made by the overflowing Wey, M. Paulhan made a fast flight round the entire track. He could only just be followed with the eye in the gathering dusk. A motor-car raced with him and was "beaten hollow." A train rushed along the line beneath him. All the passengers' heads came to the windows, and they cheered the great spectacle they had arrived just in time to enjoy. He covered the two and a half milers in four minutes ten seconds, His speed was thus nearly fifty miles an hour.

To-day again he will give exhibitions between ten o'clock and dusk. Yesterday the visitors were many. Nine thousand had paid for admission before three o'clok. To-day a very large attendance is expected. The weather forecast is Northerly breezes, mostly fair or fine.

To-morrow M.Paulhan will take the train to Nuneaton and then motor back to London, so as to complete his survybegun last Sunday of the country between London and Manchester. He said yesterday he would take the first favourable opportunity to attempt the great feat of flying 180 miles for the "Daily Mail" £10.000 prize, if possible without a stop.

He can take petrol for six hours, and allowing for a speed of thirty-five miles an hour, he could do it easily in the time. "I must fly from London," he said, "for otherwise I should have the in my eyes, and that prevens me from seeing where I am, and which is the right way.

Possibly the Brookland flights may be extended to Wednesday. At any rate, M. Paulhan will fly on Monday and try to establish a big distance record for the Michelin Cup.

MR. CASSELS, late Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Fyzabad, took active interest in preventing ruinous of litigation being indulged in by Talukdars. One mortgage case, one succession case and a loan case were settled out of Court because of his timely intercession.

It is reported that the doubling of North-Western Railway between Umballa and Amritsar is to be actively resumed as the Railway Board have now been able to give an additional thirty lakhs of rupees for the work. This should enable the engineers to proceed continuously with these important improvements of the line.

THE MASTER OF ELIBANK ON INDIA.

THE Master of Elibank, M. P., spoke at a meeting of Buteshire voters in Glasgow on Oct. 22.

He said that Lord Curzon's masterly speech in Edinburgh last week completely annihilated the theory still heard in some quarters that India was exploited for the benefit of the ruling race. He showed by detailed figures how false was the allegation that Indians had no share in the administration of their country. The principal of racial equality had long been recognised in theory and effect had gradually been given to it in practice. The Indian Councils Act of this year, with which Lord Morley's name would always be associated, was a further marked step in the same direction. Moreover, Lord Morley had been the first Secretary of State to appoint an Indian to the highest executive civil office under the Viceroy in India—the Supreme Council. He heard on all sides that Mr. Sinha's appointment had given universal satisfaction in India, and Lord Morley recognised and appreciated the patriotic self-sacrifice which had induced that distinguished Indian statesman to surrender a lucrative practice at the Bar in order to accept the appointment.

OUR DIFFICULTY IN INDIA.

Our difficulty in India was how to assimilate European and Eastern civilisation. The devotion of the Lieutenant-Governors and district officers was doing much to overcome the difficulty; they were in close and sympathetic touch with the needs of their provinces. It was not infrequently said by ignorant people and even by some who ought to know better that the famine was an introduction of British rule, and that Britain had so impoverished India that she could not withstand their attacks. All that, of course, was the reverse of the truth. Famine in the olden days led to hideous devastation. The preventive measures of the British had rendered and we continuing to render this inevitable enemy of an agricultural country less and less formidable. Scanty records existed of the famines of olden days, but such records as we had were suggestive enough. Of one famine we read:—"Such was the general apathy that bodies were not removed from the spot where they lay. Even in towns and villages no relief was held out to the sick and dying. Every man's hand was against his neighbour and the strong ruthlessly seized the portion of the week." That was what the famine meant in the eighteenth century. What had we done for India in this respect? The cessation of famines, that was to say, the shortage of crops, was not within the power of a Government to check. The agricultural population was dependent on an adequate rain supply, and when that failed distress must ensue. But we had done much both to make the people less wholly dependent on the rains and to alleviate the distress when it came so that any disaster such as happened in the past was utterly inconceivable under present conditions.

IRRIGATION AND RAILWAYS.

In the first place, we had developed two preventive measures—irrigation and railways. The dream of the Indian irrigation officer was to render India independent of the caprices of the sky. He could not wholly succeed, but he had done much and would do more. Vast expanses of desert had been converted into fertile lands, and great as were our engineering feats that had produced the result, there were projects of equal magnitude in contemplation only second to irrigation in importance. In this connection were the railways with which we had laced India. It had been ignorantly said that railways were a contributing cause to distress because they took away for export the grain that would feed the starving population. It was, of course, the case that when harvests were good grain was exported. This was as it should be it gave the Indian cultivator a large and assured market, and, therefore, stimulated production and increased the grain supply. When harvests were bad the price automatically rose and the export automatically stopped. Then the railways enabled the grain from the more fortunate districts to be conveyed to the districts of scarcity, for droughts were always local in India. In old days this was of no avail, as each district was land-locked; hence the terrible mortality. Nowadays the improvements in communications had taken the edge off famines and reduced them from calamities to periods of arrested production. In the second place, we had by long experience evolved a famine code under which a systematic relief was given in distressed districts. At the first sign of scarcity preparations were begun. Many advances were made to agriculturists to help them to tide over the bad times. Then, if need arose, devoted officers laboured night and day organising relief works for the able-bodied and distributing gratuitous relief to women and children and the infirm until the period of stress was tided over. At such a time the Government poured out money like water for the sake of the people, and its officers gave their energies and sometimes their lives.

THE PLAGUE.

We also had to face attacks as regarded the cause of, though we were not actually accused of having definitely introduced, the plague in India. We were told that we had so impoverished the people that they were unable to withstand its onslaughts, and that its ravages were due to their starved condition. As a matter of fact, all the evidence went to show that the plague had no direct connection with poverty. It had been most virulent in the richest agricultural districts of the Punjab where the general prosperity of the people was notoriously above the Indian average level. It was dangerous to prophesy on this matter, but the recent progressive diminution in the violence of the disease and the fact that, to judge from experience of such epidemics, the point of maximum intensity ought by this time to have been passed, gave good ground for hope that we had seen the worst of the scourges. Though we had still much to learn about it, we had learned much and taught much to afflicted people To induce the people to accept preventive measures, such as the destruction of rats, the evacuation of infected houses, and inoculation had been a task of great difficulty, requiring infinite patience and tact; but it was bearing fruit at last. It was impossible to speak too highly of the zeal of the British doctors very many of whom were Scotsmen, who had toiled so long regardless of risk, among the stricken populace. Whether hopes that they were now well on the road to success were justified or not, we could at least say that we had acquired sufficient knowledge to form a secure basis of preventive measures. It was no longer a question of groping in the dark. Science had come to the aid of the people and the administrator, nor was it the first time that India had become a debtor to the West for scientific truths and for their rational application to her necessities.

THE GENERAL SITUATION IN INDIA.

Speaking, in conclusion, on the general situation in India, the Master of Elibank said what was required was a broad and sympathetic spirit, a wide knowledge of history and a clear appreciation of the moral and political forces now at work in the East. He asked his audience to leave to the ripe and mature statesmanship of Lord Morley the cautious and thoughtful handling of these vast problems.

THE Reception Committee of some thirty members has been formed, with power to elect its own President and add to its number if necessary, for the All India Mahomedan Educational Conference which opens on the 29th December in Rangoon.

OF the various members of the Railway Board, Mr. Finney is now touring in Burma, Mr. Wood leaves Simla this week to inspect the North Western Railway arriving in Calcutta on the 2nd instant, while Sir T. R. Wynne leaves Calcutta on the 20th for Madras.

THE *Madras Times* commenting on the Bishop of Bombay's speech at Allahabad concludes thus: "The great majority of Indian students in England care little for either the Krishna Varma or Keir-Hardie parties. They are there to secure certain educational qualifications which will secure for them better paid appointments in India, being very poor men and as a class caring little for the amusements of their English fellow students. They prefer to live a part and have their own clubs, most of which are about as seditious as say Chepauk. To attempt to interfere with the social institutions of this peaceable class would be sheer cruelty besides which it would be a measure quite as unpopular as, if not more so, than the Partition of Bengal.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

CONCERNING short courses in practical agriculture and in other allied practical subjects at Pusa, the following notification has been issued:—

The function of the Pusa College in the general scheme of agricultural education in India has been defined as that of a higher teaching institution and research station for post-graduate agricultural students and for advanced science students, particularly from Indian Universities.

At the present stage of development of the Provincial Agricultural Colleges it also seems necessary for the Pusa Institute and Estate to assist Provinces and Native States by instituting short courses of instruction in special branches of agriculture or in simple industries connected with agriculture. There are now facilities at Pusa for thorough instruction in the subjects referred to. Such instruction cannot well be given in other parts of India for at least some years; therefore I hope that a hearty response will be given to the proposals which I note below.

The short courses which I propose are broadly defined in a syllabus for each subject which is appended hereto. I attach the greatest importance to the value of these courses There is an undoubted demand for them, but it is impossible to get at present elsewhere in India such simple technical instruction except as a part of much longer course. The instruction will be essentially practical in character and will require no scientific training and not even a knowledge of English. It would, however, be an advantage if the men had all a fair general education.

Men who have not the instincts of the professions which they are following or propose to follow will not be accepted. I desire to admit in particular to Pusa for these courses men who are "bona fide" agriculturists or "malis" by caste.

The courses will be suitable for men of the subordinate staff of all the Agricultural Departments, and will be open to private individuals who are engaged or propose to engage in the special branches of agriculture and allied subjects dealt with. It is not possible at first to take more than 9 students in each subject at one time, but several subjects can be simultaneously taken up by the same students.

A recommendation by a Director of Agriculture or any other authorised authority will be accepted in regard to any application for admission, if the applicant is certified to be of good character and in robust health.

Free quarters of a very simple but sufficient character will be provided.

Students will have to pay all travelling and personal expenses. The latter at Pusa need not exceed Rs. 15 per mensem and might easily be less.

No books will be required.

It is proposed to start classes as soon as possible: so applications should be addressed to the Director and Principal, Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, Bengal, at as early a date as possible.

The syllabus of the short courses is as follows:—

SECTION OF AGRICULTURE.

(1) Cattle Breeding and Management.—The course will occupy three months. It will deal with the general management of breeding herds and of milch and draught cattle and will include simple instruction in the recognition, treatment and prevention of the more common diseases. The second Imperial Entomologist will deal with the principal insect-pests of cattle, the part which they play as disease carriers and methods of treatment. Courses will commence in October and January.

(2) Poultry Management.—This will be a three months' course and will include instruction from the second Imperial Entomologist in the treatment of the insect-pests of poultry. Courses will commence in October and January.

(3) Dairying.—This is intended to be a complete course extending over six months in up-to-date dairying.

(4) Tillage Implements and Agricultural Machinery.—Training will be given in the principles of construction and in the handling of the common Indian and European tillage implements and agricultural machinery, including ploughs, drills, cultivators, water-lifts, steam-engine, oil engine, etc. Arrangements have been made for a complete collection at Pusa of all useful indigenous agricultural machinery, implements and tools. The course will occupy three months and will commence in October or January.

SECTION OF ECONOMIC BOTANY.

(5) Fruit-Growing.—The course will be an eight months' one and will deal with—

(a) The general management of a fruit garden, including choice of site, laying out, draining and planting, the choice of varieties, irrigation, cultivation and manuring.

(b) Special processes, such as budding, grafting, layering, pruning and root pruning, weathering.

(c) Disposal of fruit, including picking, grading, packing and marketing.

(d) Evaporating, drying and preserving.

The course will begin each year on the 1st of October and will last till the end of May.

SECTION OF ENTOMOLOGY.

(6) Eri-silk as Cottage Industry.—The course well occupy about three months and will commence in October and January. It includes rearing and spinning. If dyeing and weaving are to be learnt, three months more would be required.

(7) Lac cultivation as an adjunct to ordinary agriculture.—The training can be given only from May 15th to June 15th or September 20th to October 20th. These dates vary a little according to the season as lac does not always come ont regularly. The training includes pruning and handling of trees, inoculation of lac, harvesting, scraping and washing. It covers the whole industry to the production of seed lac and is exclusive of the production of shellac.

(8) Mulberry Silk Culture.—The course would include rearing, selection of disease-free eggs, reeling and the utilisation of waste cocoons. Instruction would also be given in the varieties of silk worm. Silk twisting (spinning) and dyeing with the simpler forms of weaving could be taught. The course would occupy six months if it ended at the reeling, nine months if it included twisting, dyeing and weaving of simpler fabrics. The training would cover only the ordinary existing methods, not improved methods or reeling of the more complex forms of weaving. The course will commence on June 15th each year.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Oct. 29.

ARRIVALS REPORTED

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, THE ADMIRALTY, AND THE PRIME MINISTER.

Remarkable Correspondence.

THE following correspondence between Lord Charles Beresford and the Prime Minister gives a circumstantial account of the treatment of certain officers by the Admiralty, and of the Prime Minister's promise of intervention at the request of Lord Charles Beresford.

LETTER TO THE PRESS.

Sir,—On August 12 last was published the report of the Committee of Inquiry appointed by the Prime Minister to investigate the state of the Navy with regard to preparation for war during my tenure of the command in home waters.

Having been away from this country since a few days after the publication of the report, I find that during my absence certain facts bearing on Admiralty methods have been the subject of questions in the House of Commons.

I do not know whether the House of Commons and the public are satisfied with the replies given by the First Lord, Mr. McKenna. The truth is made fully apparent in the attached correspondence between the Prime Minister and—Your obedient servant,

CHARLES BERESFORD, Admiral.

P. S.—As noted in my letter of July 20, it is deplorable that it is necessary to make public this correspondence, but I have no other means of protecting my brother officers.

1 Great Cumberland Place, London, W. Oct. 23.

THE CORRESPONDENCE.

Lord Charles Beresford to the Prime Minister.

52 Portland Place, W., April 21, 1909.

My dear Mr. Asquith,—'Re' our conversation yesterday, I have received two letters from captains to whom I have intimated that I intend to call them before your Committee to give evidence on the points brought to your notice in my letter of April 2. Both these letters contain similar remarks to this effect:—"They are quite prepared to answer any questions, but as their replies must more or less be regarded as a criticism of authority, and their Service future depends upon this same or future authority, they must ask for some protection, as their future careers might be absolutely ruined for expressing their opinions on a professional subject. . . ."

I am quite sure that you will see my point, and assure each witness that no damage shall be done to his future if he answers fully and to the best of his ability and knowledge any questions that he may be asked. . . .—Yours very sincerely,

CHARLES BERESFORD.

The Prime Minister to Lord Charles Beresford.

10 Downing Street, Whitehall S. W., April 21, 1909,

My dear Lord Charles,—Many thanks for your letter of to-day. You may assure your friends that no prejudice of any kind to their future career will result from their evidence, whatever it may be. . . .—Yours very sincerely,

H. H. ASQUITH.

Lord Charles Beresford to the Prime Minister.

52 Portland Place, W., April 22, 1909.

My dear Mr. Asquith,—Thank you for your letter. . . . I send you a list of officers I should like to have called to give evidence. I was quite sure that you would guard their future careers.—Yours very sincerely, Charles Beresford.

Lord Charles Beresford to the Prime Minister.

1 Great Cumberland Place, W., July 20, 1909.

Dear Mr. Asquith,—I wish to point out to you that the First Lord of the Admiralty has thought fit to perform an action which I cannot help considering is very reprehensible in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case.

2. I would remind you that Captain Arthur R. Hulbert (Royal Navy) complained to you and the Committee that he had been subjected to pressure in regard to what evidence he might choose to give.

3. You inquired into this complaint, and decided that it was due to a misunderstanding.

4. Whether that is the case or not, it is highly significant that Captain Hulbert, after being subjected to most invidious treatment during the whole time that the inquiry lasted, was on July 1 ordered by the First Lord of the Admiralty to proceed upon leave of absence and to remain on leave until recalled.

The circumstances of the case were as follows:—

5. Captain Hulbert, you will probably remember, was my intelligence officer at the Admiralty for fourteen months. When I hauled down my flag as Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet, Captain Hulbert was appointed to the Admiralty as Assistant Director of Naval Intelligence.

6. After making the complaint to you mentioned above in paragraph 2, Captain Hulbert's position in the War Division of the Naval Intelligence Department was made exceedingly difficult by his superiors. On matters concerning which he would have been in the ordinary course of events personally consulted by the Director of Naval Intelligence (Rear-Admiral the Hon. Alexander Bethell) he was ignored, and the junior officers of his department were sent for in his place.

7. On July 1, after the taking of the last evidence by the Committee of Inquiry, Captain Hulbert was sent for by the Director of Naval Intelligence and informed verbally that as he would no longer be required to give evidence before the Committee, he (Rear-Admiral Bethell) was directed by the First Lord of the Admiralty to order him (Captain Hulbert) to proceed on leave immediately and to remain on leave until recalled.

8. Captain Hulbert expressed great surprise at this order, pointed out that it was a most irregular proceeding for such instructions to be given to an officer in his position by the First Lord himself, and requested that the order should be given him in writing.

At this season of the year, more than any other, the work of the War Division is specially heavy on account of the manœuvres, and in consequence of that fact Captain Hulbert had gone to the expense of taking a room near the Admiralty so as to be close to his work.

9. This request was followed by a letter from Rear-Admiral Bethell, putting forward a different reason for the order, and informing Captain Hulbert that it was convenient for him to go on leave for six weeks, which is the full period of leave allotted for the whole year. This in itself is a most extraordinary and absolutely unheard of proceeding, as officers at the Admiralty are always given their leave in portions on their own application, and it is unheard of thing for an officer in Captain Hulbert's position to be peremptorily ordered on leave at a time in which his services are particularly required. Under any condition it must be taken as a slur on Captain Hulbert, which might affect his career in the future, and the inference is obvious that the First Lord was desirous that Captain Hulbert should not have an opportunity of examining in his official capacity the results of the recent manœuvres.

10. The action is so irregular and so astonishing that I think it only proper on my part that I should call your attention to it.

11. I have pointed out these particular facts regarding Captain Hulbert, as they show in an unmistakable manner that the guarantee which you gave to that officer and others that their evidence before the Committee would not prejudice their careers appears to be entirely ignored by the First Lord of the Admiralty.

12. I have other instances of a similar character; the one that has provoked universal comment in the Service is the treatment meted out to Rear-Admiral F. C. D. Sturdee. . . .

13. Rear-Admiral Sturdee was my Chief-of-Staff from May 1905 to the autumn of 1907.*

He was promoted to Rear-Admiral on September 12, 1908, nearly a year ago.

14. Since that time four junior officers have been given employment over his head. . . .

You will agree with me that it would be deplorable if these things have to be made public, but I desire to point out that these are two examples of the biassed and invidious manner in which officers in the Service permanently connected with me have been treated.—Yours very sincerely,

CHARLES BERESFORD, Admiral.

The right Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, M. P.

* This date should be February, 1908.

The Prime Minister to Lord Charles Beresford.

10 Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W., July 21, 1909.

Dear Lord Charles,—I have received your letter of the 20th with its enclosures.

I will at once make inquiries of the Admiralty and let you know the result.

I may point out that the case of Admiral Sturdee (whatever the merits) has nothing to do with the inquiry by the Committee.—Yours sincerely,

H. H. ASQUITH,

The Prime Minister to Lord Charles Beresford.

10 Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W., Aug. 9, 1909.

Dear Lord Charles,—In regard to the case of Capt. Hulbert and his leave of absence I have satisfied myself by inquiry that his professional prospects and future are not going to be in any way impaired by anything that has happened in connection with our inquiry. There may and no doubt will, be changes in the organisation and "personnel" of the department where he at present works, but his career in the service will not suffer.—Yours very sincerely, H. H. ASQUITH.

Lord Charles Beresford to the Prime Minister.

1, Great Cumberland Place, London, W., Oct. 18, 1909.

Dear Mr. Asquith,—On my return home I find that certain officers referred to in our previous correspondence have been placed on half-pay.

I cannot let this matter rest, and in any course of action I may think it my duty to take I shall consider myself at liberty to make public such documents as may be necessary bearing on the case. —Yours very sincerely,

CHARLES BERESFORD.

The Right Hon. Herbert H. Asquith, M.P.,

The Prime Minister to Lord Charles Beresford.

10, Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W.,

Oct. 19, 1909.

Dear Lord Charles,—I have received your letter of yesterday, and am in communication with the Admiralty on the subject.—Yours sincerely,

H. H. ASQUITH.

The Prime Minister to Lord Charles Beresford.

10, Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W.,

Oct. 21, 1909.

Dear Lord Charles,—I have now completed my inquiry in regard to the matter raised by your letter of the 18th inst.

I find, as I expected, that there has been no breach of the undertaking which I gave that no officer's career in the Navy should be in any way prejudiced by his giving or not giving evidence before the late Committee.

I enclose for your information an extract from a letter which I have received from the First Lord of the Admiralty.

The two officers referred to have been, as you will see, temporarily placed upon half-pay for reasons connected with the reorganisation of the Intelligence Department, but they have both been placed on the list of captains waiting for ships, and I hope and believe will find early employment.—Yours sincerely,

H. H. ASQUITH.

(Enclosure.)

The reason for placing Capt. Campbell and Hulbert upon half-pay was that, owing to the reorganisation of the Naval Intelligence Department, their services were no longer required at the Admiralty. Capt. Campbell was head of the Trade Division and Capt. Hulbert head of the War Division in this department. The experience of some years had shown that the work of the Trade Division was not worth its cost, and that its main results could be better obtained by application to the Board of Trade. This division has now been abolished, and Capt. Campbell, who had already been employed for three years in the Naval Intelligence Department, has been placed on the ordinary list of captains waiting for a ship, to which he will be appointed in due course.

The work of the War Division of the Naval Intelligence Department has been transferred to the new Naval Mobilisation Department, and Capt. Cayley, who was already engaged at Portsmouth on kindred work, has been transferred to Whitehall. There was no room for two captains under the Director of Naval Mobilisation in this branch of his department, and in the choice between Capt. Cayley and Capt Hulbert preference was given to the senior and more experienced officer. Capt. Hulbert's name is now recorded on the list of captains waiting for a ship, and, as in the case of Capt. Campbell, he will receive early consideration for employment.

In the actual circumstances both of these officers would have been placed temporarily on half-pay, whether they had or had not given evidence before the committee, and no matter what its character. It is the normal experience of naval officers to go on half-pay on the conclusion of one appointment until they are selected for another. . . .

Lord Charles Beresford to the Prime Minister.

1 Great Cumberland Place, London, W., Oct. 23, 1909.

Dear Mr. Asquith,—I am obliged by your letter of the 21st inst. and enclosure.

May I say that I think you have misunderstood my contention.

You state that "there has been no breach of the undertaking which I gave that no officer's career in the Navy should be in any way prejudiced by his giving or not giving evidence before the late committee."

I desire to point out that as regards one officer, Capt. Hulbert, whose case was fully explained to you in my letter of July 20, his career has already been "prejudiced" by the unjust and humiliating treatment to which he was subjected by the First Lord, in suspending him from his duties at the Admiralty from July 2 to Oct. 11. This action was tantamount to placing him under arrest for incompetency or misconduct, although no charge was made against him. The treatment of Captain Hulbert as recorded by me in my letter to you of July 20 must be regarded as an attempt to intimidate a witness.

The First Lord, according to the enclosure you were good enough to send me, now claims that the reason for having placed Captain Hulbert and Capt Campbell on half-pay on Oct. 12 was "owing to the reorganisation of the Intelligence Department."

I regret that I cannot accept an explanation which you appear to consider satisfactory.

The "changes in the organisation and personnel" of the Intelligence Department to which you referred in your letter of Aug. 9 and again in your letter of Oct. 21 were announced in the Press on Oct. 12 in an official unsigned communication from the Admiralty. These consist in the removal from the Intelligence Department of Capt. H.H. Campbell, head of the Trade Division, who was called by me and who gave most important evidence before the Committee; his assistant, Capt. T.H Hawkins, Royal Marine Light Inf.; Capt. A. R. Hulbert; and his assistant, Commander A. K. Jones. Capt. Campbell and Hulbert having been previously relieved of their duties and subsequently placed on half-pay).

I learn, further, from the First Lord's statement to you, that the Trade Division has now been abolished as being too expensive. It is perfectly obvious to all who are acquainted with the subject that the new reorganisation cannot possibly create a Naval War Staff of the character anticipated by the Committee of Inquiry.

The unreality of this so called reorganisation is further demonstrated by the fact that Capt. Campbell and Hulbert, having been removed from the Admiralty, the two other officers, Commander Jones and Capt. Hawkins, were yesterday (22nd) reappointed for service at the Admiralty, and their appointments actually dated back to Oct. 11. The inference is clear. The real reason for carrying out the "reorganisation" was the removal of the two officers who were called by me to give evidence before the Committee of Inquiry.

With regard to the prospects of future employment for these officers, the undertaking of the First Lord cited in your letter is so indefinite that I observe you yourself can only "hope and believe" it may be carried into execution.

You will remember that the inquiry was entirely of your institution, and that you asked me to produce all the evidence I could obtain. I was able to accede to your request only upon condition that my brother officers who might be examined were protected—a condition I was obliged to demand owing to the intimidation on the one hand and favouritism on the other for which the Admiralty have of late years been notorious.

I should not have consented to attend the Committee unless I had received your promise that witnesses should be protected. I was requested by you to help the Committee "with any evidence that" I might "like to call." You further informed me that I was to have access to any document which I required, as the sole object of the Committee was to get at the facts of the case.

You gave me a verbal assurance to the effect that with regard to the evidence to be given by junior officers any statement of fact, whatever its nature, should not be considered in any way as an attack upon authority, but should be regarded as without prejudice.

The case of Rear-Admiral Sturdee, mentioned in my letter to you of July 20, presents another example of invidious treatment.

You stated in your letter of July 21, that the case of Rear-Admiral Sturdee has nothing to do with the inquiry.

My object in mentioning it was to point out that a system of intimidation existed at the Admiralty.

So long as four year ago, when I was Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, I received a private intimation that if Rear-Admiral Sturdee continued to serve on my staff his future career would be jeopardised. The cogency of this warning has now been exemplified.

Since the date (July 20 last) upon which my letter was addressed to you three or more Admirals junior to Rear-Admiral Sturdee have received appointments, so that in all seven officers junior to Rear-Admiral Sturdee have been preferred before this distinguished officer. Rear-Admiral Sturdee knew nothing and knows nothing whatever of my representations made on his behalf.

When Rear-Admiral (then Captain) Sturdee ceased to be my Chief of Staff on being appointed to the command of His Majesty's ship "New Zealand," I approached no less than five captains, asking them to succeed Captain Sturdee as Chief of my Staff. They all declined on the ground that their future careers would be prejudiced. I reported this fact officially to the Admiralty in November, 1907.

Having regard to the facts which I have brought to your notice, together with the doubt which you yourself imply in stating that you "hope and believe" these officers "will find early employment," I submit with great respect that the validity of the case I have put before you is not affected by the First Lord's contentions, but remains exactly as I have stated it in my previous letters to yourself.

I feel bound to put forward the facts relative to the treatment meted out to these officers. It is most essential that the officers of the Navy should feel confidence in the justice, impartiality, and integrity of the Admiralty, and that treatment of the character I have described should be shown in its true perspective. With this object in view I consider it my duty as indicated in my letter to you of October 18, to publish this correspondence.—Yours sincerely, Charles Beresford, Admiral.

The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, M. P.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

The above correspondence formed the text of a question which was addressed to Mr. Asquith in the House of Commons on October 25.

Mr. Bellairs asked the Prime Minister whether, in view of his correspondence with Admiral Lord Beresford, published that morning, any other letters had passed and what steps he proposed to take for the guidance of Parliament in the grave charges that were made. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Asquith: I observe that Lord Charles Beresford has thought it right to publish this correspondence in the newspapers to-day, although his last letter was only written on Saturday, and was received by me in the country on Sunday night. The correspondence cannot be regarded as complete until I have had the opportunity of replying to that letter. (Ministerial cheers.) Under the circumstances, it would be premature at this moment to answer the last part of the hon. gentleman's question. (Hear, hear.)

FEELING IN THE NAVY.

A Portsmouth correspondent writes:—The publication of the Asquith-Beresford correspondence has created very considerable excitement in Portsmouth, especially in naval circles. It was, of course, perfectly well known that Captains Hulbert and Campbell had been discharged from the Admiralty. The general comment on it at the time was, "What else did they expect? It was bound to happen to them. The wise man keeps his mouth shut nowadays." This was the view of the matter taken in naval circles. It was therefore held by many that Lord Charles Beresford had been completely knocked out by the campaign against him carried on by a number of newspapers, and some way an idea got out that Lord Charles Beresford had accepted defeat. The general impression created in Portsmouth by the publication of the correspondence is a feeling of delight that Lord Charles Beresford is standing by those who stood by him. It cannot be too clearly understood by the public at this crisis that the issue is: "Shall the Navy be run by a small clique in the interest of that clique, or shall it be run for the empire"? The clique are only fighting for the clique; Lord Charles Beresford is fighting for something infinitely greater.

PRESS OPINIONS.

The "Standard" says:—Lord Charles Beresford, who declines to stand by and see his brother officers victimised, appeals to his countrymen for fair play; and we believe that he will get it. But there is a wider aspect of the situation. How in the world the country can suppose that, under such a system of Admiralty administration, supported by such a Government, its naval strength can be maintained, passes comprehension. Until now, the only reason there could be was that the country was designedly kept in ignorance of the truth and we have therefore consistently urged the institution of an inquiry—not an inquiry conducted by five Cabinet Ministers sitting in the presence of the Admiralty, but an impartial tribunal composed of members of all parties and both Houses. It would have been well for the nation, well for the Government, and well for the Opposition, had that suggestion been carried into execution. The truth is now becoming irresistibly evident. But it is not all the truth. The rest must be revealed. We now know something of the treatment accorded to junior officers who do their duty. What of the senior ranks? If the case of one flag officer cited by Lord Charles Beresford does not stand alone—and he implies that it does not—the country is entitled to know the full extent of the mischief. What, again, of the treatment to which Lord Charles Beresford himself has been subjected? A part is know, though not through the Admiral himself, who is only sedulous on behalf of his brother officers. There is only one man who can tell the country the whole truth, and that man is Lord Charles Beresford.

The "Morning Post":—It will be observed that Lord Charles Beresford charges the Board of Admiralty with treating certain officers in a manner inconsistent with a pledge given by the Prime Minister, a manner regarding which the public will have its own opinion, and which, therefore, need not here be characterised. The Prime Minister, evidently relying upon the honour of a colleague, seems to have been content to refer, for the allaying of the doubts raised in his mind by Lord Charles Beresford's letters to him, to the incriminated Board of Admiralty. It seems not a little remarkable that he did not consult the officers whose service has been suspended, and learn their view of the treatment accorded to them. The net result to which his inquiries have led him is that he "hopes and believes" that these officers will again find early employment. The Admiralty device for putting out of the way an officer not personally agreeable to its own guiding spirit is to extemporise a "reorganisation" which is explained to require a change of "personnel." Not one of the reorganisations announced during the last two or three years has commended itself either to the Navy or to those persons outside the Navy who attempt to inform themselves as to the state of the Service upon the spirit of which the security of the nation depends. More than one of them has been accompanied by changes of "personnel" for which no satisfactory explanation has been forthcoming. The treatment accorded to Rear-Admiral Sturdee, to Captain Hulbert, and Captain Campbell is startling enough. Every man can see the effect it must have on the spirit of the Navy. But these removals from active work are not the only ones for which Mr. McKenna is responsible. No answer has yet been given by the First Lord either in or out of Parliament to the question why a few months ago a distinguished and admittedly most capable officer was relieved of the command of the Channel Fleet? That is one of many questions which require a satisfactory answer from the First Lord of the Admiralty. We do not as yet press the Prime Minister's responsibility in these matters. In a normal way a Prime Minister relies upon his First Lord and Mr. Asquith has hardly yet had time to reply to Lord Charles Beresford's letter of October 23. The disclosures now made will however, deeply disturb the public mind, which will look to the Prime Minister for action that will clear himself and his Majesty's Government from all responsibility in connection with the astounding treatment accorded even on the Admiralty's showing, to officers to whom a guarantee had been given that the should be in no way prejudiced.

The "Express":—The correspondence between Lord Charles Beresford and Mr. Asquith, published this morning, is a sweeping indictment of the alleged methods of the Admiralty, and it is safe to say that it will be read by the country with grief and consternation. . . . It is appalling to be told that naval administration has been inspired not by patriotism but by private prejudice. Lord Charles's last and most damning letter was written on Saturday? What will be Mr. Asquith's reply?

THE King has sent congratulations to Captain David Jackson upon being able, at the age of 101 years, to attend the annual services for seafarers in St. Paul's Cathedral. Before 1860 the veteran had been on forty voyages round Cape Horn.

THE BUDGET.

In Parliament.

THE consideration of the land clauses of the Finance Bill was concluded on October 25. After some discussion with reference to the Government's scheme of land valuation, a debate took place on the exemption of local authorities. Mr. W. Guinness moved an amendment with the object of exempting rating authorities from reversion duty on the determination of leases granted by them. The motion was negatived without a division, the Attorney-General pointing out that local authorities would only obtain exemption so long as they kept their land. Sir P. Magnus moved to exempt land held by Universities, colleges, and similar bodies from reversion duty and undeveloped land duty, declaring that the taxes could only be considered so far as these institutions were concerned as taxes on learning. Mr. Lloyd-George refused to accept the amendment which was rejected by 196 votes to 75.

The House on October 26 began the consideration of the licensing clauses of the Bill as amended in Committee. Mr. Younger moved the rejection of Clause 43, which enacts the duties to be charged on excise liquor licenses. He said that there had never been such an example of "tacking" as was to be found in the licensing clauses, which were in effect a Licensing Bill imposed on Parliament in the guise of finance. Mr. H. Samuel, for the Government, said that the State was perfectly justified in levying an additional tax on beerhouse licenses in consideration of the monopoly conferred on that branch of the trade under the Act of 1872. The Government had adopted practically all the proposals presented by the Committee representing the hotel and restaurant keepers, while the large public-houses would greatly gain by being charged on their license value instead of their rateable value. Mr. Long declared that gross injustice was being done to a very great and very respectably conducted trade, at which the Government intended to aim a smashing blow. Mr. Asquith said it should be remembered that these duties were duties on a monopoly which the State had granted, and that when last year the Government proposed to defer for twenty-one years the right of the State to resume that monopoly value the proposition was rejected. The trade, therefore, should not be surprised if the Government reverted to their original position and increased the scale of the duties. Mr. Balfour said that a tax which had the avowed and admitted effect of squeezing out a certain number of people engaged in a legitimate business was a tax which stood condemned. The Government were selecting certained individals to make a contribution to the State out of all proportion to their general means and far beyond what was asked of any other members of the community. The motion was rejected by 213 votes to 91.

On October 27 the House resumed the consideration of the licencing clauses of the Bill. A plea for the small provincial hotel was put forward by Mr. Goulding who moved that the reduced duty specified in Clause 45 should be payable where the receipts from the sale of intoxicating liquor were less than one-half (instead of one-third as proposed) of the total receipts. He said that the clause as it stood would mean the extinction of the moderate seized hotels in provincial towns, which were an absolute necessity to the agricultural community. Mr. H. Samuel, for the Government, maintained that such houses could not be brought within the terms of a clause designed for the benefit of hotels. They were ordinary public-houses which had an extremely small hotel business. Mr. Balfour supported the amendment, observing that the Government might with justice extend to these country hotels the privilege granted to "seasonal" hotels. Sir S. Evans said that the Government had not the least desire to be harsh on country hotels and that if the Chancellor of the Exchequer could be persuaded that they were burdened out of existence he would endeavour to meet the views of the Opposition. The amendment was defeated by 175 votes to 82. Later Mr. Fell moved an amendment to the effect that large blocks of residential flats, such as Whitehall Court, which did a very small liquor business, should be treated in the same way as registered clubs. Sir E. Cornwall, who seconded the amendment, could not see how the Government could justify a license duty of £790 on a sale of liquor amounting to £2,000 annually. Mr. Samuel said these figures were wholly wrong, and that Whitehall Court would pay £250, or 70 per cent. less than was stated. The amendment was rejected by 213 votes to 72.

MR. BALFOUR AND THE LORD ADVOCATE.

Speaking on October 26 at a luncheon of the National Union of Conservative Associations at the Constitutional Club, Mr. Balfour, after some references to the fight made by the Unionist Opposition since the last election, proceeded to comment on the methods of public controversy which were being adopted in some quarters at present. It was the frigid and calculated lie which moved his indignation. It was an outrage on the whole fabric of free institutions that lies should be carefully thought out, deliberately coined, and then put into illegitimate circulation. The worst offender at the present time was a member of the Government. He sincerely thought that a more scandalous dereliction of duty than that of which the Lord Advocate (Mr. Ure) had been guilty had never before been committed by a politician of his eminence. He had gone on, either by direct statement or unmistakable suggestion repeating to audience after audience a calumny which he must have known to be a calumny. He confessed he was sorry that the Lord Advocate was a Scotsman. By the course which he had adopted, steadily, persistently, intentionally, with plain and obvious design, he had dishonoured the profession to which he belonged, the office which he held, and the country in which he was born.

At Rochdale on October 27, Mr. Ure denied the accuracy of the charge preferred against him by Mr. Balfour, quoted his utterances in regard to old-age pensions in support of his denial, and declared that Mr. Balfour, to use his own language, had dishonoured the high position he held and the land in which he was born.

Mr. Balfour's denunciation of the Lord Advocate's recent speeches naturally aroused much comment in the Lobby of the House of Commons. Some Liberal members debated the possibility of raising the matter as a question of privilege, though the general opinion appeared to be that no such question arose. It seemed to be thought, however, that the Prime Minister could not refrain from taking some action after one of the principal Law Officers of the Crown had been described by the Leader of the Opposition as dishonourable. It was suggested that Mr. Balfour might be challenged to move a vote of censure so that the Ministerial forces might be rallied to the support of Mr. Ure. The Opposition Leader would be only too glad of the opportunity of repeating in the House of Commons the attack made at the Junior Constitutional Club, leaving it to the Liberals, if so disposed, to support by their votes methods of controversy which consist in attempting to influence electors by calumniating political opponents. Unionists generally would also welcome such an opportunity.

MR. F. E. SMITH AND MR. URE.

Mr. F. E. Smith, K. C., M.P., addressed three large Budget Protest meetings in the White City at Manchester on October 23. At a meeting in the skating rink, which was the largest of the three, he said that of all the fantastic and melancholy miscalculations which had ever been made, none had been so gross and elementary as that which Mr. Lloyd George had made in his estimate of the revenue from whiskey. Referring to the Lord Advocate for Scotland he said that Mr. Ure was at the present moment in receipt of a salary of £5,000, a year. How he commended the receipt of that salary to his Socialist allies Mr. Smith did not know. Much of it must be unearned increment for he seemed to spend practically the whole of his time on the public platform denouncing his opponents. No more gross, false, and scandalous attacks had ever been made upon a citizen of this country by a Minister of the Crown than that made by Mr. Ure upon the Duke of Buccleuch. (Hear, hear.) But, having finished the Duke of Buccleuch, or having finished himself, in the feeling of all decent people by his attacks on the Duke, Mr. Ure turned to old-age pensions. He went about now night after night repeating what he knew was not true, repeating an electioneering falsehood in order to injure his political opponent, and touching depths of impropriety which fortunately had been unknown hitherto in our political life. (Hear, hear.) If he (Mr. Smith) were to assign him a place in the rank of experts in imagination in the realm of romancers he would put him somewhere in the order—Baron Munchausen, Ananias, and Mr. Ure. (Cheers.) He had heard it was proposed to illustrate this lie. Might he suggest that the most fitting artist who could be engaged for the purpose was the man who drew the Chinese slavery cartoon. (Cheers.) The Unionist Party had got their alternative in one short and simple phrase; it was: "Tax the foreigner." Return to power a Tariff Reform Government, and they would send this message to foreign statesmen "As you treat our working-men, so we will treat your working-men." (Loud cheers).

Addressing another meeting, Mr. Smith said he believed that the deliberate view against the Budget which was being formed in Liverpool was also the view which was being formed in Manchester, and in Lancashire as a whole. This gigantic demonstration was another striking proof of the growing strength of their cause. He said that last year new capital raised in this country amounted to £140,000,000; of that sum £60,000,000 was invested in the foreign protected markets of the world, and £60,000,000 was invested in colonial protected markets, and not £1,000,000 was invested in home railways of this country. As an illustration of how the Budget prevented the investment of capital at home, Mr. Smith said that the penalties of the Budget had determined the Midland Railway Company to abandon a scheme for the erection of a great hotel in Liverpool at a cost of 200,000. That was how the Budget made for unemployment.

At the third meeting Mr. Smith referred to the shortage of national revenue as compared with the Estimates. He believed the country was approaching the one and only solution of the financial difficulties which confronted us to-day. We had reached a period during which the national expenditure had continually grown, and we had established by this Budget that there was no method of finding the revenue which would meet our increased national expenditure except by imposing burdens with their cumulative effect so high upon the capital of this country that employment was necessarily diminished.

At each of the meetings a resolution condemning the Budget, and calling on the Government to take the opinion of the country on it, was put and carried by overwhelming majorities.

CHANCELLOR ON THE FALL OF WHISKY.

London, October 30.

The final rub of sandpaper was applied to the Budget Bill yesterday, after seventy days' debate, and the Budget, at six o'clock last evening, passed the Report stage, the last during which the House of Commons can make any alteration.

The Third Reading will be take on Tuesday. Mr. Austen Chamberlain will move its rejection and the division will take place on Thursday. Then the Bill goes to the House of Lords, where the crucial Second Reading stage begins on November 22.

Mr. Lloyd-George yesterday was called upon again to defend his mistaken estimates of the new taxes. Dealing with the yield of the new spirit duty, which he thinks will be only £800,000 instead of £160,000, he made an important speech on the decrease in drinking.

"I have not sold so much whisky as I anticipated," said the Chancellor, "but on the other hand the undertaking business has done very well." The House smiled. "It is rather ominous," he said with mock seriousness, "that the whisky duty has gone down while the death duty has gone up." (Laughter.)

He excused his erroneous estimate by saying that it was impossible to anticipate the exact effect the tax would have on consumption.

Dealing with the effects of the whisky tax, the Chancellor said his information was that not only were thousands of people drinking less, but that some had dropped it completely. "I have heard of some districts in Ireland where the drinking has gone down by 70 per cent., and I have heard that in Scotland it has gone down by 50 per cent. It was really almost unaccountable that people had not been driven from one kind of liquor to another, but had been driven out of liquor altogether."

The taxes, apart from that on whisky, he added, were doing well. As to the land taxes, "we are simply laying the foundations for a big future revenue."

THE MURDER OF PRINCE ITO.

Universal Sympathy with Japan.

PRINCE ITO who was until July last the Japanese Resident-General in Korea, was assassinated on October 26 by a Korean at Harbin, in Manchuria, where he had arrived for the purpose of meeting M. Kokovtseff, the Russian Minister of Finance.

Speaking at Oxford the same evening, Lord Curzon described the assassination of Prince Ito as a lamentable catastrophe to a country which was engaged in Korea in very much the same work as he thought we had successfully carried out in our great dominion of India.

MESSAGE FROM KING EDWARD.

The Hon. Arthur Walsh, Master of the Ceremonies, by special command paid a visit to the Japanese Ambassador on October 27 and conveyed a gracious message from King Edward of deep sympathy on account of the tragic death of Prince Ito. He also conveyed a message of condolence which His Majesty wished transmitted to the Emperor of Japan and to the relatives of Prince Ito.

Sir Edward Grey has sent a similar message to the Embassy, and has also telegraphed to the British Ambassador in Tokio directing him to convey to the Japanese Government an expression of deep sympathy on the part of the British Government.

TELEGRAM FROM THE EMPEROR WILLIAM

The Emperor William has sent the following telegram to the Emperor of Japan:—

"I have just learned the news of the assassination of Prince Ito. I beg your Majesty to accept the expression of my sincerest sympathy in the loss of so faithful and eminent a statesman."

The "North-German Gazette" says that the news of the murder of Prince Ito will be received with deep regret in Germany, where his remarkable personality and his political services have aroused much admiration.

Horror is expressed in Russia, where it is hoped that the crime will not hinder the friendly understanding which Prince Ito had come to bring about.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" writes:—"The untimely end of Prince Ito while to use the words of M. Stolypin to Baron Motono, he was accomplishing an act of peace and courtesy, has stirred the heartfelt sympathy of all classes in Russia, as is shown by the tone of the Press. The newspapers express confidence that the chivalrous Japanese nation will honour the deceased statesman by perpetuation of the task of promoting friendship with this country which he had long pursued. The news received from Tokio that Prince Ito's death will not change Japan's conciliatory policy has been telegraphed here and received with much gratification.

The semi-official "Rossiya," in a leading article on the assassination of Prince Ito, deplores the loss of a "partisan of a friendly union of Russia and Japan, the erstwhile foes who are now seeking to establish mutual confidence and a 'rapprochement' based on community of interests." It hopes that the universal sorrow will be some consolation to his country for the irreparable loss of such a statesman. "The whole of Russia sends to Japan the heartiest sympathy. May the warmth of our feelings be accepted as a tribute to one of the most remarkable men of our times."

President Fallieres has instructed the French Ambassador at Tokio to express to the Emperor of Japan his condolences on the assassination of Prince Ito.

M. Pichon, French Minister for Foreign Affairs, has made a statement to a representative of the "Liberte" on the assassination of Prince Ito. He mentioned the fact that he had known the Prince at Pekin in 1898, when he was Count Ito, and that he had been struck by the vigour and breadth of the Japanese statesman's views, who was in every sense of the word an "homme de gouvernment."

The murder of Prince Ito has produced a great sensation in official and diplomatic circles in Rome. King Victor Emmanuel has had a message sent conveying his condolences, the deceased statesman having in 1902 been honoured with the collar of the Annunziata, the highest Italian Order, whose members rank as cousins of the King.

The assassination of the Prince is evoking expressions of the deepest regret in the United States and unhesitating tribute is paid to his ability and wisdom. In a statement issued by the State Department it is acknowledged that "his career throughout has been marked by a breath of view and frankness of expression which make him justly regarded as one of the greatest statesmen in the world."

THE fund being raised on behalf of Captain Webber, who at the outbreak of the South African war spent £12,000 of his own money on military services, and has since lost all his means, now stands at over £100. The committee appeal for further subscriptions.

26 YEARS' GOUT CURED.

Certified By COLONEL F. C. BURTON, (Late) Indian Army.

48, MORPETH MANSIONS, ASHLEY PLACE, S.W.
29th January, 1908.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the actual results from a course of "Celmo." I have suffered for the past 26 years from Gout, and have tried various remedies, none of which have been more than palliative in their effects. I have now taken seven bottles of "Celmo" and feel much better, all pains in my joints have disappeared, and I can walk long distances without any inconvenience. My health generally is much better than it has been for a long time, and all giddiness has disappeared, "Celmo," in my case appears to have a marked eliminative effect, and since taking it I have lost all uncomfortable feeling, due, I consider, to an impaired digestion.

You can make any use you like of this letter.

F. C. BURTON, Colonel (late) Indian Army.

ERNEST J. PARRY,
B. Sc., F.I.C., F.C.S.,
ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING CHEMIST.

THANET HOUSE,
56A, GREAT DOVER ST.,
LONDON, S. E.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
"CACHOUS, LONDON."
TELEPHONE 3912 CENTRAL;

January 16th, 1908.

161208-1.

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Sample of Tablets received on 14-1-8 from The Celmo Company, marked "Celmo" Seal.

I have made a careful Chemical examination of the above described sample of Compressed, Tablets known as "Celmo," and from my results I am able to certify that they are absolutely free from Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Digitalis, and Colchicum.

I find that these tablets have been prepared from pure drugs of the best possible quality, and contain nothing of an injurious nature whatsoever. The formula from which they are made has been submitted to me, and I am of opinion that it is an excellent one in every way and one which is not capable of improvement.

Ernest J. Parry.

"CELMO" TABLETS.

FOR THE CURE OF ALL URIC ACID AILMENTS, VIZ.

RHEUMATISM	GOUTY ECZEMA	ECZEMA
RHEUMATIC GOUT	GOUT	GOUTY DYSPEPSIA
LUMBAGO	SCIATCIA	SUPPRESSED GOUT &c.

"CELMO" COMPANY, 1, Carlton Street, Regent Square, London, S. W.

Analytical Report and Certificates on application to

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA: M. T. MADON & CO., Corner Shop, 24, 26, Abdool Reman St., Crawford Market, Bombay

THE "CITY" WATCH
THE BEST VALUE IN GOLD WATCHES NOW ON THE MARKET

IN OPEN FACE 18 CT. GOLD CASE, Engine-Turned or Engraved. Rs. 110

A high class watch with fifteen ruby jewels, keyless lever movement, compensation balance and all the latest improvements.

GUARANTEED FOR THREE YEARS.

SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST. SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

WEST END WATCH Co., 11, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

EUQUININE
A
(Tasteless Quinine)
Supplied in
Powder and Tabloids
The only reliable remedy against
MALARIA
Obtainable from all Chemists throughout India and Burma.
Beware of Imitations.
Wholesale Agents:
SCHRODER SMIDT & CO., BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impurities of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, we should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has a very high reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being no doubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising from

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SORES,

WINDSOR HOTEL,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 11TH NOV. 09. | BOMBAY, 12TH NOV. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols	82 7/8	1/8	
2½ do. Rentes	99 1/4		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 5/8		1/8
3½ do. Govt Securities....	62 15/16		un chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/8	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 7/16	1/16	
Silver in New York	50 3/4	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·22		1 1/2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·48 1/2		un chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/4		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	5		Since 21st Oct.
Short London Bills	4 1/2		1/8
3 months' sight			
Indian Bank Bills			
6 months sight	4		1/8
3 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1/8		un chgd
6 months' Fine Trade Bills	5 1/4		un chgd
Interest say-to-day Loans ...	4 5/8	1/8	
do 7-day Market Loans...	4 5/8		un chgd
Bar Gold (per oz.).....	77 9		un chgd

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England £150,000 for South America.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate), is 1 15 13-16 uncngd.

* Basing tone of Silver—Indian buying.

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 1,30,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

Mail:—

The Bombay mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday afternoon.

London, Nov. 11.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£ 33,200,000	Inc.	£1,060,000
Public Deposits	...£ 5,900,000	Dec.	£ 500,000
Other Deposits	...£39,400,000	Dec.	£1,600,000
Government Securities	£16,200,000	Dec.	£ 200,000
Other Securities	...£23,700,000	Dec.	£3,400,000
Notes and Gold	...£22,900,000	Inc.	£1,300,000

The Bank's Reserve is 51 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL

Spots	...	Quiet steady.
Futures	...	Quiet.
East Indian ...		Quiet.
Manchester ...		Quiet.
Total Sales	...	5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	...	.....
Imports	...	44,000
Mid-Americans		7·77 unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...		11 3 4+·16

*Called 1,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar
7·57 —06	7·58 —06	7·59 —08	7·62 —08

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug
7·64 —09	7·66 —09	7·67 —09	7·63 —09	7·64 —10

NEW YORK—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	46,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...	74,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	4,000 "
Do to Continent ...	...	10,000 "

Spot Cotton—14·95—15

Futures—Month Dec. 14·50—14 | Declined owing to unfavorable cables and to commission house liquidation.

Do do. March 14·85—10

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot Cotton—14 1-2 unch.d.
Futures—Month of Dec. 14·53—03
Do. do. Mar. 14·94—04
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—35 5-8—Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—37 5· —Feb. March—Sellers—Firm.

SEEDS

Rapeseed—

Brown Cawnpore—41 5-8 Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Buyers

Tone of Rapeseed—Firmer.

Linseed—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship—59 1-2—Nov.-Dec.—Dunkirk—Sellers.

Tone of Linseed.—Firm.

Linseed Argentine La Plata 48 Dec.-Jan.—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS

COFFEE:—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4 unchgd

SUGAR:—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 14s. 10½d.

Months of Shipment—Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar.—Firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING, [12TH Nov. 1909

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 10th November, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
S. I. P. Railway.....	14	17,928
S. B. & C. I. Railway	38	44,649

Bombay, 12th November 1909.

Owing to the Dewali holidays our report this week is curtailed, and in many cases can only be carried up to Wednesday, the markets, banks and offices having been closed yesterday and to-day.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one:—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	22,18,000
Other Deposits	.....	72,32,000
Sundries	30,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	9, 1,000	...
Other Authorized Securities	.....	40,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	9,.8,0.0	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	.....	29,79,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	29,19,000	.....
Bullion	.....	15,000
Balances with other Banks..	43,000	.....
Sundries	24,000	.....
Cash	.....	1,11,36,000

Council Bills—

At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs, 26 20 lakhs was allotted at 1s. 4 1 16d. and 1/10 Rate Telegraphic Transfer at 1s. 4 3 32d.

tenderers receiving '09 per cent. A small lot of extras was allotted at 1s. 4 3-32d. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 80 lakhs and for next week 40 lakhs is again to be offered. Further extras are advised to-day of 1·30 lakh at 1s. 4 3-32d.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week 1st Oct. 1909	Total since time	Total same time last year
Khandeish	7,910	0,834	1,677
Central India	49	49	218
Barsee and Nugger ...	1,540	2,451	3,081
Berars	13,370	17,8 3	1,402
Central Provinces ...	6,79)	9,382	413
Total Comras...	29,664	40,304	6,786
Dhollera	104	2,329	4,253
Broach...	nil	248	298
Coompta and Dharwar	99	1,722	11,734
Westerns	3	2,672	1,900
Bengals N.-W. P. ...	37 025	118,770	22,730
Bengals, Rajputana ...	549	1,146	561
Sind	26	174	780
Persian	56	1,032	98
American	63	351	453
Egyptian	90	210	661
Other Sorts	nil	8	55
Totals...	67,679	188,976	57,397

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1909.	Bales 1908.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week	67,679	12,944	+54,735
Receipts from 1st Oct to 11th Nov.	1,68,976	50,298	+1,18,679
Shipments for the week			
Europe	4,486	7,191	−2,705
China	Nil	2,715	−2,715
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	4,486	9,906	−5,420
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 11th Nov.			
Europe	21,542	37,149	−15,607
China	1,100	2,650	−1,550
Japan	12,989	27,205	−14,234
Coast Ports ...	1,641	2,324	−683
Total ...	37,932	69,308	−32,676
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	10,998	4,688	+6,320
China			
Japan	6,621	Nil	+6,621
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 18th Sept. 1909—14,545 bales.

Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 31st May 1909—19,408 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1909	1,50,000*
Receipts from 1st October 1909 to 11th November 1909	1,68,976
	2,18,976
Shipments from 1st October 1909 to 11th November 1909	37,432
	2,81,744
Afloat	47,609
	2,34,135
Estimated Mill Consumption ...	80,000
Stock of Cotton in Bombay in all bands on 11th November 1909	1,54,135

* Revised.

EXPORTS.

COTTON

MARKET REPORT:

During the early part of the past week there was a further sharp decline in the Home Markets but the strength of the bull party was shown on Tuesday by an advance of over half a cent in America and 1-4d. in Liverpool. Since then there has been a further advance followed by a slight decline but it is not unlikely that we shall see prices a good deal higher in the near future. While however speculative manipulation rules the roast it is impossible to say what may happen, and considerable caution will be necessary in any operations until a healthier tone pervades the market.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	7·91	7·77	−·14
Futures Nov.-Dec. ...	7·72	7·67	−·05
" Feb-Mar. ...	7·69	7·63	−·06
NEW YORK—			
Spot ...	14·95	14 95	unchanged
Futures, December ...	14·48	14·50	+·02
Do. March ...	14·69	14·85	+·16
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot ...	14 1-2	14·1-2	unchanged
Futures, December ...	14·33	14·53	+·20
Do. March ...	14·73	14·94	+·21

We have had fluctuating markets during the week, but on the whole prices are irregular on the week, Broach and Bengals showing a rise and Oomras and Khandeish a fall. A moderate business has been done in nearly all styles for January delivery and further onward, but near deliveries have been neglected. In this respect the market is unchanged from last week. Business for the last day or two has been affected by the Holidays, and rates at the close are more or less nominal, the market being close for the Devali.

In ready cotton a moderate business has been done by mills, but exporters have been buying only quietly, and Oomras are now being offered pretty freely without finding a market. Bengals are also easier. Receipts are increasing and are now nearly 120,000 bales more than last year since 1st October.

QUOTATIONS	R.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach ...	...307	Mar. 1910.
Good M. G. Broach ...	...282	Mar. 1910.
Fine M. G. Wardha Hingunghat	264	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti	...263	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Yeotmal ...	...260	" "
Fine M. G. Comarnaum-Pulgaon	255	" "
Fine M. G. Dhamangaum-Pulgaon	248	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Khamgaum-Akola	251	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola...	254	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	251	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Muttis	242	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	221	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	240	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	...243	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...231	Jan. 1910.
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...233	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	...243	Nov. 1909.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	...211	Jan. 1910.
Good Westerns ...	...272	Apl-May 1910.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	...232	" "

RECEIPTS

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	30,352 cwts.
Linseed	33,231 "
Rapeseed	9,297 "
Gingelly seed	128,713 "
Poppyseed...	1,619 "
Groundnuts	8,159 "
Castorseed	32,852 "
Rice	10,514 "
Myrabolams	6,857 "
Cottonseed...	135,369 "
Mowrasee...	12,483 "
Gram	6,879 "
Joowar	943 "
Kaira	23,020 "

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The market is quiet but prices continue steady. The Dewali has begun and it is hoped that a better enquiry will be in evidence during the Holidays.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The demand continues fairly good though the drop in cotton at the beginning of the week curtailed free buying to some extent.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—The market is steady. Owing to the Dewali Holidays a good demand is expected.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market continues very dull. Prices at Home are firm but there being no demand from up-country, merchants are not inclined to do new business. It is hoped the bazaar will revive after the Dewali.

DHOOTIES :—The market is steady but there was little doing owing to the approaching Dewali, during which a good demand is expected. Prices are firm.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL :—There has been some recovery at Home ; but there is no change to report here.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling in the market to-day for the undermentioned brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit...	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New tins, per pair ...	4	1	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	1	6
Cobra Brand, New tins, per pair ...	3	11	6
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Anchor Cases, per case	.....		
Silverlight 150 ° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as.

4 per cent. Bom. Port Trust Bonds due	(1968)...	100-0-0
4 per cent. " Impro. Trust Bonds "	(1968) ..	88-4-0
4 per cent. " Municipal Bonds "	(1945)...	98-8-0
5 per cent. " " "	(1919)...	104-0-0
5 per cent. " " "	(1925)...	112-0-0
5 per cent. " " "	(1928)...	111-0-0
5 per cent. " " "	(1933)...	112-8-0
5 per cent " " "	(1953)...	114-0-0

SHARES.

The Market has been unchanged but steady, and the business reported was limited owing to the Diwali Holidays. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs. 1,480; Bank of India's are unchanged at Rs. 69; and Indian Specie Bank shares at Rs.55. The Bombay Merchants' Bank, Ld. shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 11; and Bank of Burma at and about Rs. 113. In Mill Companies, Central India's have ruled at and about Rs. 1,610. x.d.; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares have declined to Rs. 1,130 to Rs. 1,135; Crescent's are quiet at Rs. 93 8-4; David's have ruled at and about Rs. 412 1-2; Emperor Edward's are steady at Rs. 860; Finlay Mills are quiet at Rs. 257 1-2; Jamshed's have declined to Rs. 175; Khattau Makanji Mills shares are reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 780; Kohinoor's are unchanged at Rs. 727 1-2; and Leopold's have changed hands at Rs. 30. Lakshmi Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 1,600; Maneckji Petit's have ruled between Rs. 3,375 and Rs. 3,400 and closed at Rs. 3,395. New Great Eastern shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 205 and are steady at the rate. Phœnix are quiet at Rs. 88 3-4; Standard's are unchanged at Rs. 1,180; and Swadeshi's have declined to Rs. 1,220 x.d. In Press shares, Indian Cotton are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 140; New Berar's at Rs. 580; and Mofussil's at Rs. 735 to Rs. 740 x.d. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Pile's are unchanged at Rs. 135; Bombay Burma new issues have been put through at Rs. 442 1-2 and old issues at Rs. 452 1-2. Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway Co., Ltd. preference shares have changed hands at Rs. 152 and ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 95. Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 332 1-2 x.d. and preference shares are quiet at Rs. 287 1-2 x.d. Central India Mining Co., shares have changed hands at Rs. 345 ; Delhi Flour are unchanged at Rs. 130; John Roberts have been put through at Rs. 200 ; Port Canning are steady at Rs. 702 1-2 ; and Treacher's have changed hands at Rs. 565. In Railway Companies, Tapti-Valley Railway shares an unchanged at Rs. 435 ; Ahmedabad-Prantej have declined to Rs. 592 1-2; Ahmedabad-Dholka's have changed hands at Rs. 116 ; and Amritsar-Patty new shares at Rs. 86. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COX AND CO.

Balance Sheet, 8th Oct., 1909.

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Capital, Authorised and Issued 1,000 4 per. cent. Cumulative Preference Shares of £100 each, fully paid ...	100,000	0	0			
2,500 Ordinary Shares of £100 each, fully paid ...	250,000	0	0			
				350,000	0	0
To Reserve Fund				50,000	0	0
To Current, Deposit, & other Accounts				3,517,021	9	1
To Circular Notes				770	0	0
To Acceptances for Customers ...				3,713	17	2
				£3,9-1,505	6	3
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By English Government Stocks ...	678,500	0	0			
By India, Colonial, and Corporation Stocks	340,049	17	10			
				1,018,549	17	10
By Cash at Bankers and on hand ...	552,861	14	3			
By Cash at Call and at Short Notice...	391,666	13	4			
				944,528	7	7
By Advances to Customers and Bills Receivable ...				1,776,729	7	1
By Liability of Customers for Acceptances (per contra)				3,713	17	2
By Bank Premises, Freehold ...	147,500	0	0			
By Bank Premises, Leasehold ...	30,483	16	7			
				177,983	16	7
				£ 8,921,505	6	3

AT the new Sultan of Turkey's first "Bairam" reception, known as the "baise-main," held in the Palace of Dolmabagtche, it was much remarked that the deputies of the Chamber, headed by the President, exceptionally abstained from kissing the Imperial Scarf, held by the First Chamberlain.

WHILST the "Campania" was running over twenty knots on her trip from New York to Liverpool, Dr. Bruce, the Surgeon, aided by Sir A. Keogh and Dr. Williams, who were passengers, successfully operated on a steward for appendicitis.

ACCORDING to the "Vossische Zeitung," the number of German tobacco workers thrown out of employment in consequence of the increased duty is already estimated at 10,000, and many factories in the Rhenish industrial district have been almost entirely shut down. Eleven hundred hands were turned away in one week in the Hamburg and Altona district, while some factories in the district of Uckermarh have dismissed half their employees.

TO END THE TORMENT OF PILES.

Nothing is more tormenting than piles. They make work almost impossible. It is agonising to move or sit down. Piles are dangerous, too, because if neglected they often lead to fistula. If you have piles, itching, bleeding or protruding, the earlier you begin with Doan's Ointment the easier your cure will be, and you will save yourself from untold misery and suffering. Doan's Ointment is a certain cure ; it has triumphed in hundreds of cases where every other treatment has failed.

Mrs. S. Parker, of 10, Victoria Cottages, Milton Square, Margate, England, says :—"I am very pleased to tell you that I have received great good from Doan's Ointment. I suffered two years from piles ; the bearing-down pains were dreadful, and I lost a lot of blood. Often I had to give up work and lie down, and at last I was obliged to seek medical advice. I got no better, however, and began to grow low-spirited and feeble.

"Hearing of Doan's Ointment I got some to try, and was surprised at the ease it gave me. I can now say it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I feel better than I have done for a long time. (Signed) (Mrs.) S. Parker."

7 1-2 years later Mrs. Parker wrote :—"I am glad to tell you that I am still free from the old trouble."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Re. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0 from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,482½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	69
Bank of Bengal.....	500	500	12 ,,	1,492½
Bank of Madras.....	500	500	10 ,,	1,200
The Bombay Merchants' Bank Ltd.	1 0 0	1 0	...	11
Specie Bank	100	11	6 ,,	55½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	255
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
Bank of Burma.....	100	100	7 ,,	113
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£60
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £93 old issu new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	£30
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	440
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	125
Assur Veerjee.....	500	500	50	300
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 170
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	200
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	Dv. 40	530
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	420
Century	100	100	50	320
Central India.....	500	500	85	xd.1,610
China	1,000	1,000	60	700
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	535
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,135
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	600
Connaught	500	500	25	200
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	xd 522
Crescent	100	100	5	93¾
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,600
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,625
David	250	250	20	412
Ebrahim Pabany.....	250	250	10	150
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	860
Empress	500	500	25	255
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	215
Finlay Mills	250	250		257
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,800
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	72
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	175
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	500
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25	415
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,360
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	112
Indian Manufg.	1,000	1,000	35	500
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	290
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	172½
Jwarai Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 35	350
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	2,000
Khatao Mackanji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 40	780
Kohinoor.....	500	500	25	727½
Leopold	100	100	3	30
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	40	1,600
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,050
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,00	150	3,380
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3,250
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	205
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	765
Phœnix	100	100	5	88½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	475
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	570
Ripon	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	775
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	40	935
Sassoon Silk	500	500	20	610
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
S. Mahratta.....	250	200	20	260
Standard Mills	500	500	50	222
Sun	250	250	25	1,180
Swadeshi	500	500	45	185
Textile.....	500	500	35	xd.1,220
Western India.....	1,000	1,500	2	425
Vishnu Cotton Ord...	500	300	Nil.	315
Do. Pref.	500	300	Nil.	345

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	5,200½
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	900
Bombay Cotton.....	125	125	15	102
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	170
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	300
Fort.....	475	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	540
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	140
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	140
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	51
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	230
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,010
New Mofussil	400	400	50	xd.735
New Berar	500	500	40	530
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	610
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Press.....	200	200	25	725
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	610
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		xd.280
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½	o-o 12
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	36
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	135
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	...	...	300	442½
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	152
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	94
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	17
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	1,000
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	xd. 332½
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	xd. 287½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	345
Delhi Flour.....	200	200	16	130
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.18	180
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14	23
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10	200
Kamp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	179
Karrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	125
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	Nil.	35
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	200
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	20
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	50
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	702½
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	19½
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	xd 111
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co Limited.....	O. 75	£ 15	...	11½
	D. 30	60	...	60
	P. 150	60	2dis	57
Thacker and Co ...	100	15	p.c. 20	290
Telephone Company	£5	£5	yr. 1½	xd 31
Treacher and Co....	50	50	yr. 60	525

FOOTBALLER PRAISES CUTICURA

For Wounds and Use After the Game —Leg Kicked During Play and Would Not Heal—Maturated and Swelled to Thrice Its Usual Size.

CUTICURA CURED HIM WHEN ALL ELSE FAILED

"My trouble arose through getting kicked on the football field. It was a very bad wound about three inches in length. I did not take much notice of it at first but about a week after it started getting very painful and swollen. I went to the doctors but after they had tried one thing and the other, I got tired of attending them, so I thought I would try to cure it myself. That was after about two months of their treatment. Well, I tried different ointments but all to no use. At last a friend of mine advised me to try the Cuticura Remedies, so I purchased a box of Cuticura Ointment from the chemist and in about five days the leg showed signs of improvement. The swelling went down and all the matter and stuff came out quite fast. I mention that my leg (it was across the shin I had the kick) was about three times its usual size. So I kept on with Cuticura Ointment and I tried Cuticura Soap to cleanse the wound with. After that it healed up quite fast and is quite well at the present time. I had two boxes of the Cuticura Ointment and I still use the Cuticura Soap which I find is the best I can get, as it makes one feel so fresh after a hard game of football and I will recommend it to all my friends. J. Lester, 64, Watlington St., Reading, Berks, England, Sept. 16, '08."

Up-to-Date Shaving

Shampooing, bathing, treatment of wounds, bruises and the lameness and soreness incidental to outdoor sports and every use in preserving the hair and skin demand Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, unrivaled as sanative, antiseptic emollients. For humours which torture, disfigure, itch, burn, scale and crust and destroy the hair, Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are priceless. Guaranteed absolutely pure.

Cuticura Remedies are sold wherever the British Flag floats. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

Post-free from London depot, liberal sample of Cuticura, with 32-page book on skin diseases.

Milk Scones

at tea-time are always appreciated and enjoyed and if prepared with the aid of Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' instead of baking powder, less time is taken in making and baking. They may be baked in a quick oven in from three to five minutes, and served to table immediately. 'Paisley Flour' Scones are best when new. Remember

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

The SURE Raising Powder

—one part to eight of ordinary flour. Recipes in every tin.

"LU-LU"

EYE DROPS.

An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the formula of an Ophthalmic Surgeon (London), D. M. Dastoor and Co., O

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

IS MRS. GAMP AFFECTED?

Mr. Lloyd-George congratulates himself amid all his financial disappointments on having at any rate scored one success. Like the man in the story, though he has failed to kill all the fish for which he was confidently whipping the stream, he has at any rate caught his mother-in-law's bonnet, and given that venerable lady a severe lesson. While the revenue from his taxation of liesences and spirits has proved disappointing, he has at any rate, so it seems to his optimistic mind, given a nasty blow to the Mrs. Gamp who indulge in spirituous liquors. Unfortunately as Mr. Austen Chamberlain pointed out, the loss on the higher spirit taxes is far more likely to be due to the abstemiousness from economical motives of the moderate drinker than to any reform on the part of the drunkard. Nor can one echo his self-applause on the return of prosperity as a result of the Budget. So steady has been the flow of money out of the country that the Bank rate has risen to 5 per cent. British stocks have declined, greatly to the advantage of foreign securities. Capital is alarmed, the building trade is at a standstill, and had it not been for the timely assistance of death, the Chancellor's position as the result of his boasted raid on the hen roosts would be lamentable indeed.

A UNION FOR UNION.

The Imperial Press Conference has quickly had a practical sequel. It was held in June, and in October we have an Empire Press Union waiting for the formal sanction by the Board of Trade of its Articles of Association. Considering how slowly things of the kind usually move, there is good reason to regard this as the rapid materialisation of a great idea. London will be the headquarters of the union, but the intention is that committees shall be founded in the various Dominions and Colonies. The council is composed of Lord Burnham, as president; Lord Northcliffe, as honorary treasurer; Mr. C. Arthur Pearson, as chairman; and ten members representing the most important London and provincial papers, with power to add to their number. One need have no hesitation in directing public attention to the importance of this organisation, inasmuch as it cannot be regarded from any narrow personal journalistic standpoint. The object in view is nothing less than the bringing together of the widely scattered members of the great British family by increased means of intercommunication. The Union, by striving to obtain for the newspapers of the Empire the means of a better and fuller news service, will benefit not only the nation but the Five Nations. At present the high cable rates prevent the Nations gaining such knowledge of one another as is desirable in their present and future interest. To cheapen cables is to develop news; to develop news is to educate; and to educate is to Imperialise. The Union can do a noble work. We shall all wish it success.

MORE LIGHT ON FERRER.

It is as well that the real character of Ferrer should be impressed upon the minds of those misguided enthusiasts—Liberal and Socialist—who seem to imagine that the Catalan combined the best elements of Garibaldi, George Washington, and the typical Young Turk. A correspondent of "The Standard" who knows Barcelona asserts that this "martyr" "advocated unblushing immorality among the ignorant youth and the factory hands of Barcelona," that it was a bomb thrown by his disciples which killed twenty or thirty people in a theatre there some years ago, and that the attacks made on priests and on the nuns who laboured among the poor of Barcelona during the recent riots in that city must be attributed to him, as indeed the evidence at the courtmartial showed plainly enough. How detestable can be the cruelty of these Catalonian Anarchists was shown in a previous outbreak, when the mob, after sacking a convent, seized the nuns as they were being expelled from it and put out their eyes with hatpins. It is in sympathy with this man that our enlightened Socialists summon meetings in Trafalgar-square. It is after this product of anarchy that Rome and Florence christen their streets.

A HUMAN GIBRALTAR.

With the resignation of Senor Maura the rudder of the ship of Spain is relinquished by a pair of the strongest hands that have ever lent their aid to the preservation of that country. The establishment of the censorship the patient prosecution of the Riff war in spite of the outcry raised by the blundering of the unhappy General Pinto in the "Wolf's George," the stern repression of the disorders raised by Ferrer and others in Barcelona, and finally the execution of Ferrer himself—who, it must be remembered, very nearly went with Merral to the gallows for the attempted assassination of the King and Queen on their wedding day—all these events have proved to the world, what Spaniards know long before, that Don Antonio Maura was a man of iron will and firm convictions. His conduct of affairs for three years has given him also an opportunity for displaying his splendid energy. Like many other energetic, strong, willed men, he is not without a certain amount of arrogance, accentuated in the case of this great Sapaniard by the fact that it is a national characteristic. That it is not felt by his followers to be a drawback is shown by their loyal adhesion to the man. The Liberals are split into four parties; the Conservatives are a united whole. To atone, too, for any superfluity of the national characteristic, his conduct was always upright and honourable, while a Ciceronic eloquence threw a glamour over his leadership of the Chamber. A strong rock in the midle of shifting Liberal sands, the Gibraltar of Spanish politics, Senor Maura is a man whom his countrymen can ill spare from the presidency of their councils.

RACCONIGI, AND AFTER.

Racconigi is another step in the "bouleversement," the reversing overthrow, of Bismarck's policy. "Divide et Impera" was his motto. Set France and England by the ears over African swamps, get up a quarrel between the Russian wolfhound and the English bulldog over the Afghan bone. Arrange so that colonial expansionists in France and Italy may be at loggerheads over Tunis and Tripoli, and other countries will not only be safe from molestation, but may even pick up some unconsidered trifles in the way of trade. Bismarck pulled the strings very cleverly while he was at the head of affairs, but after his departure Europe awoke to find how she had been hypnotised. Thanks to great and eminent peacemakers in this and other countries the biekering and strife artificially aroused were subdued. A series of ententes marked the new era of peace and trust. Italy has benefited by the change as much as anybody. President Loubet's visit to Rome in 1904 marked the end of the friction with France; the Czar's visit to Racconigi marks the beginning of close relations with Russia. There is nothing warlike about this new entente. Before Turkey's renascence Rome and Vienna were rivals for the reversion of Albania. Now that the strong man armed has succeeded to the Sick Man, as the Czar Nicholas named him there is no question of Albania revertnig to anybody, and Italy can truly and sincerely say that she desires to "preserve the status quo." The one real result of Racconigi is that Italy comes with added prestige to the councils of the Triple Alliance. This too makes for peace.

CLOSED DOORS IN THE CONGO.

Sir Edward Grey spoke out quite clearly at Sheffield when discussing the Congo question, and gave a strong warning to the Belgian Government. Never shall we recognise the annexation of this vast country by Belgium until we are assured that forced labour, with all the miseries attendant in its train, is abolished and until the country is opened to the trade of all nations. The latter point is too often forgotten. The General Act of Berlin of February 1885, in handing over the basin of the Congo to King Leopold, clearly stipulated for liberty of trade with special exclusion of monopolies. "It would be interesting," says Sir A. Conan Doyle, in his book, "to send a British or German trading expedition up the Congo in search of that free competition, and see how it would fare against the monopolist Government and the monopolist companies who have divided the land between them."

It is announced that Chili has decided to build one 20,000 ton battleship, two ocean-going destroyers, and several submarines at a total cost of £1,000,000.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

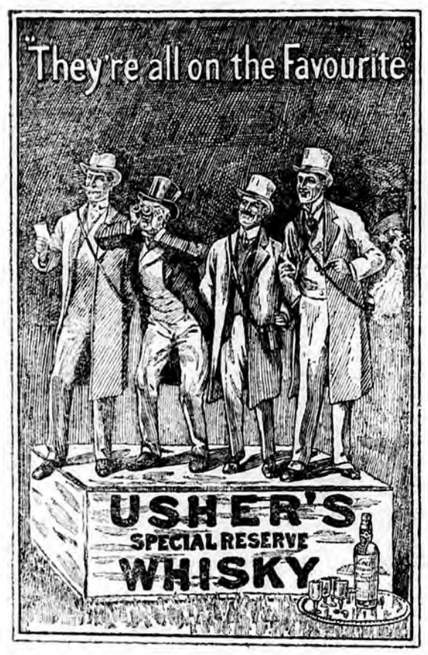
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

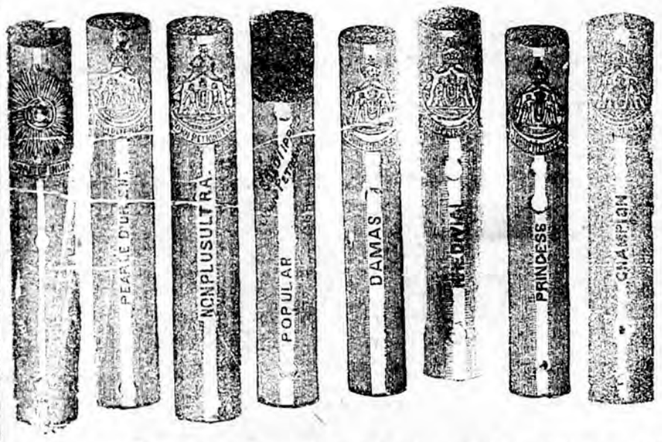
SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



Sole Agents :—CUTLER PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



Star of India	per 100 Rs. 4-0	Gold Tipped Popular.	per 100. Rs. 2-8
Princess	„ 3-0	Non Plus Ultra ...	„ 2-8
Pearled' Orient,,	„ 3-4	Khedivial ...	„ 2-0
Damas „	„ 2-4	Champion ...	„ 1-8

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN PETRINO & Co.,

BOMPAY, CALCUTTA, & LAHORE.

BENGER'S FOOD

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

8,000 Doctors Recommend

Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing, tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.

Coleman's Wincarnis is recommended not only for those who are weak but to those who are comparatively hale and hearty; its use is of incalculable value whenever the weakening, depressing influences of hot climate, etc., are at work.

Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich and London, England. Agents in all the principal towns in India and Burma.

WINCARNIS

SUPERLATIVE QUALITY.

THE "IDEAL" WRIST WATCHES.

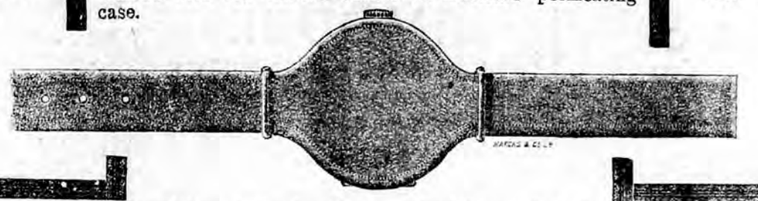
LIGHT. COMPACT. COMFORTABLE. NO METAL NEXT THE SKIN.

NICKEL, Rs. 37-8. SILVER, Rs. 47-8. 10% Discount for Cash or V.P.P. Cheaper WRIST WATCHES from Rs. 25.

WRIST WEAR IN WATCHES DIRECT FROM ITS PIONEERS IN INDIA.

These "Ideal" Wrist Watches are not only constructed specially to withstand hard-wear, such as we know a wrist watch must of necessity be subjected to, but they are built for the Indian climate and to these combined features we attribute their extensive recognition. The lever movement is fully jewelled, strong keyless attachment compensated balance, carefully adjusted hair-spring, white enamel dial, bold numerals, sunk seconds circle. We guarantee the timekeeping accuracy and durability of these watches. The soft leather wristlet obviates contact of metal with the skin, vitiates the possibilities of irritation or poisoning and reduces even the remote chance of moisture permeating case.

NICKEL, Rs. 37-8. SILVER, Rs. 47-8. 10% Discount for Cash or V.P.P. Cheaper WRIST WATCHES from Rs. 25.



This photographic reproduction shows the chamois lined strap crossing back of watch.

MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.

Watch and Clock Catalogue on Application.

AWARDED 19 GOLD MEDALS.

ALEMBIC PERFUMERY.

SCENTS.

Pushpa-Parag
Sughandha-Sār
Kumud-Kusum
Red-Rose
Bahar

OPINION.

MESSRS. THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I was much pleased with the sample bottle of Red Rose Perfume that you sent me. The fragrance of the Scent was very refreshing. You are to be congratulated upon producing so excellent an article.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) HENRY S. L. POLAK.

THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS CO., LTD., KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.

BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

THE FAMOUS

REAL DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS,

"EL ALICANTO,"

ONCE SMOKED ALWAYS WANTED.

Packed in Vacuum tins of 50 per Box, Rs. 6.

THEO. VAFIADIS & Co.,

LEADING CIGAR MERCHANTS.

20, Esplanade Road,

BOMBAY.

THE Choice OF A Piano

is an important matter.

You want a really good reliable instrument at a fair price, which will not only please when new, but continue to do so for many years.

Rose & Co.,

Fort, BOMBAY,

Can guarantee satisfaction and offer you the fine pianos of

Erard, Knake, Steinway, Brinsmead, Bechstein, etc.

On special terms for cash or the easy payment system, also for monthly hire.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Chcup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents :—H. TREACHER & Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

A BOON SUFFERING HUMANITY

SURGERY SUPERSEDED.

SURGERY can only give temporary relief to the following diseases. They can be radically cured by the unfailing medicines described below:—

HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of scrotum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 89 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

FATTY OR WINDY BODY.—The undue increase of fat about the belly and abdomen, parts of the waist, lion, and other limbs of the body, and the consequent weakness or depression. The persons do not find rest or happiness under such condition and feel very miserable. They can be easily cured and can experience a reduction of 4 to 6 inches in their body after 15 days' application of oil. Also Rheumatism, Gout, and Paralysis, acute or chronic, cured by the application of oil and pill. The effect of cure is experienced after 15 days' treatment.

SPERMATORRHŒA, STERILITY, and monthly disorders, and other obstinate uterine diseases are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be.

DIABETES.—Insipid and Mellitus—and complaints attached thereto, both acute and chronic, are thoroughly cured by harmless Vegetable Pills.

ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heartburn sensation in Throat or Chest, Sour, Bitter or Sweet taste in the mouth, heartburn, headache caused thereby, and loss of appetite are easily cured.

ALL NASAL COMPLAINTS.—Watery, blood or pus discharges from the nose, formation of scales or fresh globules in the nose causing obstruction to breathing, are perfectly cured by an effective smelling powder.

PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AN DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows:—

For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantiasis Pills and Oil for 20 days, Rs 12-8.

For Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 4-8.

For Spermatorhea, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 5-8.

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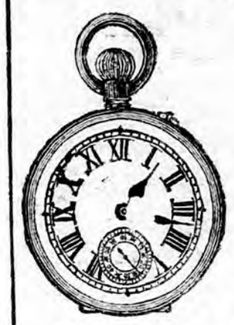

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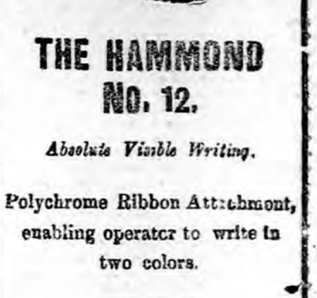

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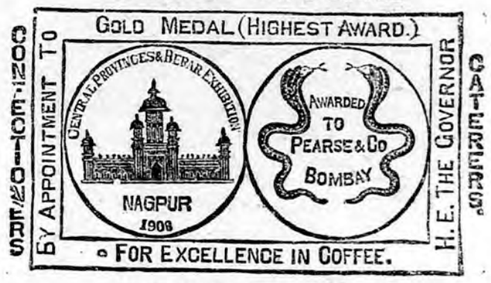

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